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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 53— BOMBAY, MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA

MAHATMA PLACES HIS CARDS BEFORE VICEROY!

WEEK'S NOTICE TO COME TO TERMS.

WILL LEAD FIRST BATCH IF NO SATISFACTORY REPLY IS RECEIVED.

IF GANDHIJI IS ARRESTED.

BARDOLI SARDAR CHALKS OUT LINE OF ACTION.

AHMEDABAD, March 2.

Strict secrecy is maintained regarding the Conference between Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, but it is believed that they have been discussing the draft of the letter to be sent to the Viceroy by Mahatma Gandhi.

EIGHT DAYS' NOTICE.

The final draft is now ready and will be sent this evening to the Viceroy through a messenger. The terms of the letter are not known, but it is believed that eight days' notice is given in it, at the end of which civil disobedience will be begun.

PLAN OF ACTION DISCLOSED.

The plan of civil disobedience is also apparently disclosed in the letter. The letter will be released for publication along with the Viceroy's reply, if any, after a week.

MAHATMA TO LEAD FIRST BATCH.

It is believed that the first batch of volunteers from Satyagraha Ashram will be led by Mahatma Gandhi himself and that they will go somewhere in Gujerat where salt is manufactured, to offer "Satyagraha". Mahatma Gandhi will decide where to offer civil disobedience after the letter to the Viceroy is despatched.

IF GANDHIJI IS ARRESTED.

If Mahatma Gandhi is arrested, it appears that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel will take over the leadership of the campaign in Gujerat and call upon village officers to resign in a body.

CALL TO PEASANTS.

He will also call upon the farmers of Gujerat to withdraw their relatives from Government service, declare a social boycott of Government servants and boycott of Courts and practising lawyers. He will also advise non-payment of taxes wherever people are ready for it.

MAHADEV RETURNS AFTER SCOUTING.

Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary, Mr. Mahadev Desai, had gone this week to spot places in Gujerat where salt is manufactured. Amongst others he visited the Port of Dharasana, near Balsar, in Surat District.

ARMED POLICE PATROL AREA.

Here armed police pickets patrol the area day and night. Mr. Desai also visited places where salt was formerly manufactured. He is of the opinion that if Government salt depots are raided there will be firing, but salt can be manufactured by everybody over the whole coast line.

SATIN SEN IN ASHRAM.

Mr. Satin Sen has arrived here. He is staying at Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram.—A. P.

GANDHIJI HANDS OVER ULTIMATUM.

—:o:—

ENGLISHMAN SELECTED.

Mr. Reynolds Leaves For Delhi.

AHMEDABAD, March 2.

After prayers to-night Mahatma Gandhi handed a letter to the Viceroy to an Englishman named Mr. Reginald Reynolds to be delivered to the Viceroy personally.

Mr. Reynolds has been staying in Ashram for some time and has been going with Gandhiji to several places.

Gandhiji selected Mr. Pearson on a former occasion to deliver the letter to the Viceroy. Mr. Reynolds is leaving to-night for Delhi by the Gujarat Mail.

During prayers Gandhiji exhorted his grand daughter Rukmanidevi whose marriage was performed in noon to remain true to the ideals of the Ashram which would stand although he (Gandhi) and others might go.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING

—:o:—

To Be Held In Ahmedabad On 21st March.

A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held at Ahmedabad at 2 p.m. on Friday, 21st instant. Among the agenda will be the budget for 1929-30 and consideration of the politicl situation and adoption of necessary measures.

WOMEN'S QUOTA IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

—:o:—

Boycott Of Foreign Cloth.

LUCKNOW, March 1.

The decision reached at the Working Committee of the Congress to prepare the country for Satyagraha has infused a new spirit amongst Congressmen here, who are since then, busy in finding out ways and means to work out the Congress programme in right earnest. In this week, the local Congress Committee organised several ladies' meetings in different mohallas of the city which were addressed by Mrs. Mitra, Mrs. Bakshi and others. Promises were taken from the public to boycott foreign cloth and along with that Khadi was also hawked quite successfully.

In this connection a Pargana Political Conference at Mohna is being organised on March 4 and another at Mahraj Gunj in the district of Rai Bareily, where Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, President, District Congress Committee, is presiding on March 5th.—Free Press.

MARRIAGE IN MAHTAMA'S ASHRAM.

The Newly Wed Observe Fast In Celebration Of Event.

GANDHIJI'S SERMON TO BRIDAL PAIR.

AHMEDABAD, March 2.

The marriage of Mahatma Gandhi's grand daughter, Rukmanidevi, with Sjt. Banarasilal Bajaj, a relative of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, took place at Gandhi's Ashram this afternoon.

The marriage was attended by Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and the inmates of the Ashram.

The bridge and bridegroom fasted the whole day. In the morning they performed fivefold social service namely cleansing the cow pan, watering trees, spinning, conservancy and cleansing the watering place. The marriage ceremony was performed in the presence of Gandhiji who will end the day preaching a sermon to the bride and bridegrom at the time of prayer.—A. P.

BATON CHARGE BY POLICE.

Funeral Scenes In Berlin Street.

LONDON, March 2.

Berlin.—Serious disturbances between Communists and National Socialists broke out at the funeral of the National Socialist student who was assassinated by Communists two days ago. The police was compelled to use batons to prevent Communists from attacking the funeral procession. Several mourners and Communists were injured. A number of arrests has been made.—Reuter.

BANDITS ATTACK CLERICALS.

—:o:—

Dastardly Outrage In China.

LONDON, March 2.

Hongkong.—While the Salesian Bishop Versiglia, Father Caravario and three Chinese sisters were travelling along the north river near Shinchow in Kwang Tung Province, a band of ruffians believed to be Communists, attacked them and attempted to kidnap the sisters. The Bishop and Father sternly resisted, whereupon the bandits seized, beat and despoiled them and burnt the boat and carried off the whole party to the mountains. Two other fathers set out to negotiate their release immediately news was received, but they only found corpses of all the five riddled with bullets.—A. P.

BENGAL NOT TO LAG BEHIND.

—:o:—

"I Shall Take A Plunge" In It Says Sen Gupta.

CALCUTTA, March 1.

"Bengal has been always in the forefront of the fight for country's cause. Now that Sjt. Subhas Bose has been jailed, we cannot allow her to lag behind the other provinces. Mahatmaji will unfold the plans for launching a Civil Disobedience Campaign at the next Working Committee meeting on March 18 which I propose to join as Bengal's representative.

On my return I shall take a plunge in the Campaign of Civil Disobedience on the issue of salt according to the line chalked out by the Generalissim at Sabarmati" said Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta addressing a Corporation Election meeting.—Free Press.

KARNATAK'S PREPARATIONS.

—:o:—

Message Reaches Masses.

BAGALKOT, March 1.

Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Hanumantrao Kowjalgi, Dr. Hardiker, and others visited Bevoor, Hungund and Ilkal yesterday and addressed crowded meetings of peasants in those places.

Everywhere they were accorded a hearty reception by the old and young alike. The nature of the coming fight under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership was fully explained and the consequences impressed upon the minds of the audience.

Recruiting Officers have been appointed in these places and the enrolment of Volunteers for civil disobedience has already begun. Messrs. Gangadharrao and Hanmantrao are leaving for Belgaum to-night. Doctor Hardikar visits other talukas in this district.—Free Press.

GUJERAT PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

Bardoli Sardar Appointed President.

AHMEDABAD, March 2.

At a meeting of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee held this afternoon, Mr. Vallabhai Patel was elected President. Then the press was excluded from the meeting and a general discussion took place on the part that Gujerat should play in the struggle for independence.—A. P.

NAUJAWAN SABHA LEADER ARRESTED

—:o:—

LAHORE, March 2.

Dr. Moolraj, member of the Working Committee of the All-India Naujawan Bharat Sabha, was arrested to-day under section 124-A, I.P.C.—A. P.

Fracas Between Mahomedans Averted.

—:o:—

MADRAS, March 2.

What might otherwise have ended in a serious fight between two sections of Mahomedans in Triplicane was averted by the timely intervention of the Police this morning. It would appear that leaflets were circulated this morning that the Ramzan festival falls to-day. Large crowds of Mahomedans, holding that Ramzan falls to-morrow, gathered near the Triplicane Mosque, expecting the Prince of Arcot to attend the Mosque to-day, as is usual on Ramzan Day, and desiring to prevent it. The Police were soon on the spot and arrested one Mahomedan. An excited mob went to the Police Station demanding the release of the arrested man, but the Police Commissioner and other police officers arrived on the scene and dispersed the crowd. The arrested man has been released on bail.—A. P.

M. TARDIEU BECOMES PREMIER

—:o:—

Presonnel Of New French Cabinet.

LONDON, March 2.

Paris.—M. Tardieu completed the formation of the Cabinet at one this morning with himself as Premier and Minister of Interior, M. Briand, Foreign Minister, M. Maginot, War, M. Dumesnil, Navy, M. Paul Reynaud, Finance, M. Pietri, Colonies, M. Flandin, Commerce, and M. Laurent Bynag, Air.

The French Delegation to the Naval Conference will consist of M. Tardieu, M. Briand, M. Dumesnil, M. Pietri, M. De Fleuriau (Ambassador in London), and M. De Kerguezec (President of the Marine Committee of the Senate).—Reuter.

SIR K. V. REDDI.

—:o:—

To Leave For S. Africa On March 12.

MADRAS, March 1.

Sir K. V. Reddi sails for South Africa from Bombay on board the R. M. S. Khandala on 12th March.—A. P.

Sir Alexander Murray, Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed, Mr. Joshi and Mr. Clow, Members of the Whitley Commission and Mr. Diddin (Joint Secretary) arrived in Madras from Vizagapatam on Saturday.

High Commissioner For India.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 2.

The High Commissioner's offices will be removed to the India House, Aldwych, between the 5th and 15th March.—Reuter.

Gesture Of Arab Solidarity.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 2.

Beyrout.—The Syrian Arabs have decided to forgo the customary celebration of Bairam festival as a gesture of Arab solidarity.—Reuter.

U. S. Senate Votes Down Tariff On Oil And Petrol.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 2.

Washington:—The Senate by 39 votes to 27 has rejected the proposed tariff on oil and petrol which are now on the free list.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S WAR ON ILLITERACY

—:o:—

Lead From Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD, March 2.

In accordance with the resolution of the All-India Women's Conference, the Women's Day was observed yesterday in several places in Gujerat. Prominent women from Ahmedabad visited Surat, Nadiad, Anand, Umreth and Bhavnagar and held meetings there. The meeting in Ahmedabad was presided over by Mrs. Ambalal Sarbhai, who pleaded for the abolition of illiteracy and the social evils. Most of the ladies present undertook to work for removing illiteracy by opening classes at different centres.—A. P.

Mr. Van Lear Black In Karachi.

—:o:—

KARACHI, March 2.

Mr. Van Lear Black, the American millionaire who is flying to the Far East, in the aeroplane "Maryland Free State" arrived in Karachi this afternoon at 2|15 from Jask.—A. P.

Dr. and Mrs. G. C. Clayton, Mrs. C. M. Eastley, Mr. L. Brooke Edwards and Miss C. Stewart Smith lunched at Government House, Bombay on Sunday.

BOMBAY'S WAR ON PRIESTS.

"No Middleman Between God And Man Needed".

NOT AN ANTI-GOD MOVE.

Enthusiastic Response To The Formation Of Anti-Priest Craft League.

Citizens of Bombay had flocked in large numbers to the Students' Brotherhood on Sunday afternoon for the formation of an Anti-Priestcraft Association to combat all religious and social customs and institutions that cannot stand the test of reason. The gathering was fairly representative of the various communities and religious creeds in Bombay. Great enthusiasm was evinced throughout the proceedings. The presence of a few ladies had made the representative character of the gathering complete. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh was in the chair.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

In his opening remarks, Dr. Deshmukh asked those present to realize the responsibilities of the task they were embarking upon. He had, no doubt they all realized how much harm the priestcraft had done to their country. Religion as it was practised to-day was only wanted by priests and politicians The speaker then asked the audience to imagine the depth of degeneration to which religion had been carried by its so-called votaries.

NO MIDDLEMAN BETWEEN GOD AND MAN.

No religion, he added with emphasis, in its pristine purity sanctioned the presence of a middleman or a broker between man and his God. Relation between the man and his creator was the essence of religion. The priest class had not only robbed man of the essence of religion but it had also robbed God of true devotion. Human history provided ample proofs that religion had all along been used as a handle for oppression and tyranny.

NO WAR ON RELIGION

Man was told that unless he did this or that thing in this world he might compromise his chances in the next world. To this the answer of a rationalist was that during the time he was in this world he must have his own way untrammelled by any fetters whether of religion or convention. The proposed Anti-Priestcraft Association was not going to be anti-religion or anti-God. Those who did not believe in God had as much right to hold their belief as those who believed in him. It was their bounden duty as God's creatures endowed with the faculty of reason to break the fetters of superstition. Their's was an age of science and reason

The President then read the messages of sympathy that had come from a number of Associations and persons interested in the movement. The large body of sympathisers included Zemindars, Headmasters, University lecturers, Rao Bahadurs, Railway Officers, Lawyers, Doctors, Students, Merchants and Commission Agents. There had been offers from Agra, Allahabad and Ahmedabad to form the branches of the Association. Several prominent persons had wired from all over India signifying their willingness to join the movement actively. The Rationalist Press Association of London had cabled its sympathy and promise of necessary help.

NEED OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi then moved the first resolution which ran as follows:

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay resolves that in view of the long felt need for an Association to combat all religious and social customs and institutions that cannot stand the test of reason an Anti-Priestcraft Association be formed with the aforesaid objects."

In commending the resolution to the audience, Mr. Brelvi drew attention to the attempts made by vested interests to discredit the movement by misrepresenting the objects of the proposed Association and raising the cry of religion in danger. He made it clear in most unambiguous terms that the Association was not an anti-religious body. He would go a step further, he went on to say, and make this claim for it that if it continued carrying out its aims and objects in the right spirit, it would in no distant time be a most potent instrument for bringing the conduct of men more in accord with the fundamental teachings of their religion. For the fundamental teachings of all religions were the same. They all enjoined the practice of the same cardinal virtues. In fact, all religions, truly understood and followed, united men. What divided men was prietscraft whose votaries had prostituted every religion by creating barriers between man and man which should not exist.

QUARREL WITH SYSTEM.

The quarrel of the Association would be not with persons, but with a system which had created such a situation that even educated men and women had, to use the language of Swift, just enough religion to make them hate and not enough religion to make them love one another.

LITTLE RELIGION A DANGEROUS THING.

Proceeding, the speaker remarked that little religion was as dangerous as little learning. For the litle religion which the majority of men and woman took as their guide was more often than not a bundle of amazing superstitions and pernicious practices. It was this little religion which was responsible for many revolting disgraces to humanity. The cries of "Hindu Pani" and "Muslim Pani" at railway stations and the curse of untouchability among Hindus were the two eloquent illustrations of this disgrace and degeneration. These illustrations could very easily be multiplied. Man was distinguished from the rest of God's creation by the divine faculty of reason with which he was endowed. In all their activities they were asked to act as rational beings. It was only in religious activities directed and guided by priests, that they were often asked to discard the dictates of reason. Their reason told them that the marriage of girls below 14 years of age was a cruel and anti-social thing but the priests told them that to prohibit such a marriage was an offence against

(Continued on page 11.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Mar. 1.
May	15.29
July	15.56
October	15.65
December	15.83
January	15.90
Middling Spot	15.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Mar. 1.
March	14.86
May	15.12
Middling Spot	14.96

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Mar. 1. Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	7,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's exports to the Continent	30,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Mar. 1.
Demand Bills	485.62

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Mar. 1.
Scinde Fully Good	4.45
Scinde Fine	4.70
Scinde Superfine	4.95
Bengal Good	4.20
Bengal, Fully Good	4.45
Benal, Fine	4.70
Oomra, Good	5.25
Oomra, Fully Good	5.55
Oomra Fine	5.85
Broach, Fully Good	6.10
Broach Fine	6.35
Broach Superfine	6.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Mar. 1.
March	12.72
May	12.87
July	12.92
November	12.93
December	12.98
January	13.07
Sakells, F.G.F. Spot	13.45

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Mar. 1. Opening	Closing
March	8.18	8.18
April		8.18
May	8.25	8.24
June		8.26
July	8.32	8.31
August		8.34
September		8.36
October	8.41	8.39
November		8.40
December		8.39
January	8.50	8.39
February		8.51
March		8.54

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Mar. 1. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	650

LONDON SILVER.

	London, Mar. 1.
Silvtr.—Market is steadier.	
Spot	19
Forward	18-15/16

LONDOO GOLD.

	London, Mar. 1.
Bar gold, fine, per oz.	£4:4:11-1/2

LONDOO DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, Mar. 1.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Day Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank bills, 6 months	3-7/16 p.c.
Bank bills, 6 months	3-7/16 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 6 months	5-1/4 pc.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Mar. 1.
T.T. London on Berlin	20.36-3/4
T.T. London on Amsterdam	12.12-3/8
T.T. London on Brussels	34.89
T.T. London on Madrid	40.10
T.T. London on Milan	92.74
T.T. London on Berne	25.19
T.T. London on Paris	124.25
T.T. London on Prague	164.12

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Mar. 1.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Value £6:15:0 Mar/Apl.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Paid and Further Buyers £15:2:6 Mar/Apl.
Rapeseed, Toria ton.—
Sellers 14:0:0 Mar/Apl.

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 1.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Sellers £18:10:0 April/May
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Sellers £18:10:0 May/June.
Linseed, La Plata, ton.—
Sellers £17:2:6 Mar/Apl.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Sellers £19:1:3 Mar./Apl.

LONDON RUBBER.

Liverpool, Mar. 1.

Smoked, Sheet Standard, Tibbed lb. Spot—
Sellers 7-15/16d.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Mar. 1.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—
Sellers 38/10-1/2 Sep/Dec.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—
Sellers 38/7-1/2 May/August.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

INCREASED BUYING BY SPECULATIVE SHORTS.

Messrs. Arjan Khimjee and Co. have issued the following weekly report dated 28th instant:—

AMERICANS.

During the early part of the period under review, New York cotton futures market has been a dragging affair and prices declined about 1/2 cent on heavy liquidation. At this low level there was increased buying by speculative shorts and prices fully recovered the decline, showing a net change of a loss of about 5 pts per lb.

The action of the market continues disappointing and there exists a world-wide bearish feeling all over cotton markets. The chief cause of this pessimistic feeling lies in unfavourable condition of mill industry in almost all countries and no improvement seems in sight at present. The price of silver has gone to a record low level and the textile trade has to battle up against adverse factors. Efforts are being made to reduce the cost of production but it is rather difficult to see any particular hope in the near future. Trade is buying only hand to mouth and despite various adverse factors, the world consumption of American cotton does not seem to go much below 14 million bales. We have an adequate supply to meet the requirements of World's spindles and there is no rush to secure supplies. Of course, most of the spinners have drawn upon their reserves and while action of speculative operators; turing establishments stand at a low figure, there seems little chance for any brisk demand in the immediate future.

CONFIDENCE IMPAIRED.

Such a state of affairs, induced speculative apathy and the action of the Federal Farm Board stimulated fairly large purchases near about loan-limit. The declining trade failed to justify the belief entertained about the cheapness of cotton prices by the Farm Board. Thus the Board being in a wrong box decided to take no action which completely impaired confidence and large lines of long contracts were thrown over the unwilling market to absorb. Consequently prices have suffered beyond the imagination of a majority of traders. Forced liquidation and distress selling was the order of the day and almost all stop-loss orders were caught. Thus all hopes of higher prices are temporarily abandoned although the underlying strength is bound to have effect in due course. The declining tendency of prices is also helped by uncertainty about the acreage and better climatic conditions for the early preparations for the next American Cotton crop. There exists considerable doubt about much needed substantial reduction in the acreage, however, if prices have any bearing with this question, we make it bold to say that since the recent decline in the values, ideas have been revised for at least a moderate increase in the anticipated reduction. Weather continues favourable over the cotton belt and so far preparations on the whole are satisfactory. However, we are entering now a period when weather prospects will have ever increasing influence over general sentiment and consequently on cotton values.

The immediate course of the market depends largely upon the action of speculative operators, however, we look for higher markets eventually.

BOMBAY.

As a net result of last week's trading, Broach prices are lower by about Rs. 3 owing to heavy liquidation and selling by option dealers. The cheapness of our cotton, seems now to have arrested the attention of operators and Bengal cotton offers marked resistance against bear attacks.

Indian crop estimate issued by the Government at the end of the last week proved rather bearish and encouraged short selling. The export demand is rather disappointing as much of the buying is withheld in anticipation of further declines in values.

Indian mills are anxiously awaiting the Budget which is due to be out this evening. The necessity for protection is established and the measures of relief are expected to encourage demand which in conjunction with short covering, will present a bold front against any bear raid.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Mar. 1.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25,—

C & F Calcutta.—	
Mar/Apl. per cwt.	10/1 Sellers.
July/Sept. per cwt.	10/3 Sellers.
Oct/Dec. per cwt.	10/1-1/2 Sellers.
C & F Bombay.—	
Mar/Apl. per cwt.	10/1 Sellers.
C & F Karachi,—	
Mar/Apl. per cwt.	10/1 Sellers.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

STARTLING RISE IN MILL SHARES.

Protection Tells!

GENERAL WAVE OF BUYING.

The long awaited protection to the textile industry being announced in the Budget, the Bombay Stock Exchange exhibited remarkable strength with a general buying in mill shares. After a long period of dull and declining prices, the general feeling displayed cheerful appearance with confidence of a steady revival of the mill industry. The protection granted by the Government is said to be satisfactory and those who carried unprotected speculative sales were forced to cover. This buying, in conjunction with the general support by the public in the absence of any selling, resulted in sharp and rise of about Rs. 50 in several mill shares. This rise is also spread over other textile scrips and it seems that a change for betterment has set in.

Such a feeling is shared by a majority of operators, while there exists a small cross section who believe the effect of the protection is discounted in to-day's rise. It is not unlikely that the long interest held by big operators, may find its way to partial liquidation, and sharp reactions are bound to induce fresh buying, either speculative or investment. The outlook of the mill industry has materially improved and several well-managed mills are expected to have considerable chance of showing handsome profits. This state is likely to have pronounced effect, and while further improvement in share values is not unlikely we deem it best to secure profits on strong markets with a view to replace purchases on declines.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 710 and improved to Rs. 715. A setback of Rs. 3 at this level followed by big demand which flared prices to Rs. 740. At this level there was some profit-taking which depressed prices to Rs. 732, but again advanced and closed at Rs. 743|12. Fazul shares opened firm at Rs. 485 and rose to Rs. 517 with occasional relapses. Century opened at Rs. 275 and after advancing to Rs. 300 closed at Rs. 292|8. Pearls opened at Rs. 22 and registered a small rise of Rs. 20. Tata Steel shares also joined in the rise and Defds. after opening at Rs. 307 advanced to Rs. 327|8. Burmah shares also advanced to Rs. 681|8, Tata Hydros closed at Rs. 1126|4. Imperial Bank shares were done at Rs. 1255. India Bank shares were placed at Rs. 91.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, March 1.

Bombay Dyeing 710, 40, 30, 45, 43.
Century 275, 98, 87, 92.
Colaba 125, 35, 33
Crescent 72.
Fazul 485, 90, 87, 93, 92, 515|7.
Indore 337, 53.
Madhowji 14-8.
Nagpur 425, 60, 55, 62.
New Great 136, 52, 47, 61.
Pearl 221, 43, 33, 41.
Simplex 37.
Swadeshi 335, 55, 51, 60, 55, 62.
Burma 665, 72, 70, 85, 80, 81.
Hydro 1110, 25, 20, 26, 27, 26.
Tram 127, 28.
Deff. 307, 15, 12, 27.
Ord. 44-8, 48.
Bundi 16-8.
Indian 332, 38.
Katni Ord. 170.
Alcock 245.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 1.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 325.
Apollo 50, nil 4.
Asiatic Veerji (50) nil 1
Baroda 250, nil 125.
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y. 16.
Bharat 100 nil, 55.
Bombay Cotton (50) nil, 125.
Bombay Dyeing (250), 50, 743-12
Bombay Industrial (20) 1-12
Bradbury (22) nil, 140.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil 10.
Central India 100, 462-8.
Century 100. 292-8.
Fazulbhoy 250, 517-8.
Crescent 100, 70.
Currimbhoy 100.
Dawn 250, 430.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-8-3.
Ebrahim Pabaney 250, 107-8.
Edward Sassoon 100, 200 nil 8?
Elphinstone 100, 7.
Finlay 100, 85.
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 150
Gokak 100. 160.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95.
Hindustan 100, 65, 100, 1505.
Indian Bleaching, etc. 100.
Ispahani Motilal Cotton (100) 75 900.
Indore Malwa 100. 353-12.
xd
Jamshed 250 nil. 15.
Jam Ranji Singhji (100) 75 1650.
Kohinoor 100, 176-4.
Khandesh 1,000 50y, 2150.
Khatau Makanji 100, nil 75.
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1300.
Maneckji Petit, 1,000, nil 750
Madras United 250 7/81 400
Morraji Gokuldas 1000, nil 400.
Mathradas 50, nil. 30.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil, 50.
Minerva 100, nil 75.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore (50 p.c.) 4 130.
New City Bombay 41-4.
New Great Eastern 200 10y. 161-4.
Osmanshahi 85 3y 52.
Pearl 250, 241-4.
Phoenix 100, 285.
Premier 10, nil 1-2
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil, 4.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 52-8.
Simplex 150, 37-8.
Sholapur 1,000, 1440.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 4.
Swdaeshi, 0 362-8.
Tata Mill 25, nil. 27
Vishnu Cotton, 1,000, 2200.
Western India Shipping 1,000, 787-8.

BANKS

Bank of India, 50, 2|8, 91.
Baroda 50 3 77.
Central 25, 15-14.
Eastern £5 xd. 73.
Imperial Bank 500, 1265.
Imperial Bank 125 p. 10, 313-12. 312-8.
Union 5, 3-2.
P & O Bank £10 101 132

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80? xd xd. 16-8.
Gwalior Cement 10 80
Centra India Mining 3|2
Indian Cement 238-12.
Punjab Cement 10, 0|8|0 11-2.
Shahabad Cement 10y. 147-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2y xd. 12-8.
United Cement 100 5y 51-8
Katni Ord. 173-12.
Katni Def. 642-8.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantij 400 61/11/ 770 xd.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 113-116
Central Provinces 84-8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 95
Gujarat 100, 2|4|8, 75.
Hoshiarpur Doab 3|12|6 78
Larkhana 100 1f, 86.
Madura Bhor 90. 1|15|21 65.
Mymensingh 100. 2|11|61. 45.
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4, 82.
Sialkot Narowal 100, 2|4|8 87.
Sind Sagar 100 3-6-0? 80
Tapti Valley xd. 655.
Upper Sind 100 nil 76.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Electric 100. 7|8y 122|8
Surat Electric 50 nil 5/7y xd. 123-12.
Andhra Valley Ord. (1000) 20. 660.
Bombay Tram Ord. 128-12.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 1126-4.
Tata Power, 1050 nil, 475.
Karachi Electricity 100 0 4 140
Poona Electricity 100 1y 135

PRESS COMPANIES

Bom. 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 1130 xd 1135 20
Indian Cotton 125, 18-12, 200 xd.
Mahmad Manufacturing (250) 248-12.
New Berar 500 70y 840.
New Mofussil 400, 407, 485
New Prince of Wales 500 30y 100 xd.
Volkart U P 500 30y 480

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 8
Bombay Life Assurance 40 1 30.
Empire of India Life 100. 30 1725.
Imperial General Insurance Ord. 15, 7-8.
New India Assurance (10) 17-10.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 5/2
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1840.
Industrial & Prudential 6 8-8

MISCELLANEOUS

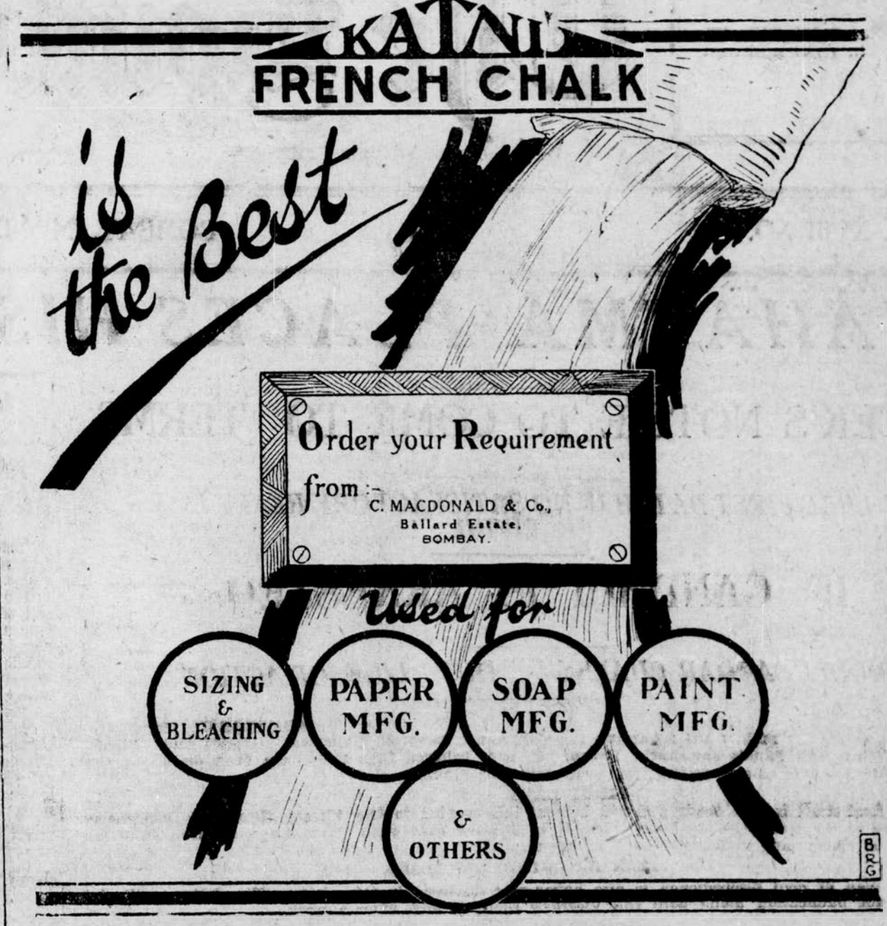
Alcock Ashdown 6, 245.
Attock Oil 1 nil, 20
Belapur Co 50, nil 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 177-8.
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 20.
Burma F. Corporation 681-4.
Burma Corp. 10, Rs. 9-10.
Jost Engineering 50 181-4
Kemi 300 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 86-4
Scindia Steam 7-6.
Tata Construction xd 3|
Tata Ord. 48
Tata Iron Def. 327-8.
Bombay Telephon 50 1y. 50
Assam Veerji Mills B 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T P Co. 100 102-8
Kastoorchand Cotton T 7/8 80.
Kohinoor Mills T 7 101'
Tata Hydro Def. 186
Tata Steel B 7 p.c 97
Tata Power 7-1/2 98
Andhra Valley B 108
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F T 86

Tata 1st Pref. 130/
Tata 2nd Pref. 64-12.
Andhra Pref. 960
Tata Power Pref. 1025.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1017-8

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Mar. 1.

Coffee Fair Rio (No 7 quality) Spot	10-1/4



WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 1.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63--1/2 lb.
Cargoes.—
Sellers 39/3 Mar/Apl.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb.
Cargoes.—
Sellers 39/6 Mar./Apl.
Wheat, South Australian
Parcels.—
Afloat paid and further buyers 41
Whtat, Choice White Karachi,
Parcels.—
Sellers 43 May/June.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

Kanta in the local market are inactive to-day being Amavasya. Forward prices have dropped by about half an anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price levels. The Market on the whole has ruled quiet to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 11/10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6/7/6 per cwt F.B.H.
S. S. Pasha Rs. 6/6/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment February Rs. 6/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 6/6/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 6/7/6 per cwt F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 11/12 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 6/8 per cwt F.B.H.
Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 11/10 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 6/8 per cwt F.B.H.
Tone:—Quiet.

KEROSENE RATES.

(Burmah Shell.)

The following are the ruling rates in the local market today for the undermentioned brands of Kerosene:—

	Rs. a. p.
Shell cases per case	8-15-6
Waterlily cases per case	8-11-6
Firefly cases per vase	8-1-6
Anchor brands tins per pair	6-11-6
Swastika brand tins per pair	6-11-6
Rising Sun brand tins per pair	6-9-6
Chukker brand tins per pair	6-9-6
Rising Sun brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	5-5-6
Chukker brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	5-5-6
Swan brand tins per pair	6-1-6
Victoria brand tins per pair	6-1-6
Swan brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons	4-13-6
Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons	4-13-6

—:o:—

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 487 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 106 per ton.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS

—:o:—

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)

Bombay, Feb. 28.

Prices per ton:—
China Clay, best quality Rs. 78;
China Clay, market quality Rs. 63:
Prices per cwt:—
Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 13-14-0,
Epsom Salt Rs. 4-4-0; Sago Flour 1st quality Rs. 8-14-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 8-14, Maize Starch Pearl, India Brand Rs. 10-15-6; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 14-12-0; Zinc Chloride (German) Rs. 14-8-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-8-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 32|4; Turkey Red Oil concentrated Rs. 45; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 3-4-0, Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 3-4-0, Sodium Sulphide, English small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35; Soda Ash Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, Small packing Rs. 29-8-0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 33-8-0; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 30-4-0

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-8-9; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-7-9; Aniline Salt. Electro Rs. 0-6-1; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-3; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-7-0; Formul-dehyde Rs. 0-6-0

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 28.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs. a. p.
Bukit Darah Rubber	14 0 0
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	8 0 0
Ceylon Planters	20 0 0
Ceylon Rubber	28 0 0
Clunes Estates	16 0 0
Cochin Rubber	26 0 0
Ella Tea	125 0 0
Estates Co. of Uva	29 0 0
Fairlawn Estate	37 8 0
Frocester Estates	38 0 0
Hatbawe Rubber	9 0 0
Honiton Rubber	6 0 0
Horawala Rubber	37 8 0
Indo-Malay Estates	15 0 0
Jambulande T. & Rub.	9 0 0
Jebong Rubber	10 0 0
Kalutara Company	19 0 0
Kalutara Rubber	12 0 0
Kelani Valley Rub.	12 0 0
Langat River	17 0 0
Lanka Rubber	41 0 0
Lansdowne Rubber	155 0 0
Maha Uva Estates	20 0 0
Meall Mor Estates	21 0 0
Mirishena Rubber	24 0 0
Narangoda Rubber	20 0 0
Neuchatel Estates	30 0 0
North-Western Rub.	12 0 0
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	17 0 0
Rubber Growers'	26 0 0
Saffragam T. & Rub.	132 0 0
Talgaswella Tea	28 0 0
Torrington Tea	24 0 0
Udabage Tea	43 0 0
Udapolla Rubber	12 0 0
Ullswater Rubber	7 0 0
Vogan Tea	50 8 0
Warriapolla Estates	17 0 0

Remarks:—Rubber: Spot Colombo Re. 0.39-1|2 cents.

—:o:—

BOMBAY DWEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Asso. Ltd.)

Bombay, Feb. 28.

Receipts for week ending 27th Feb.

	1930 Bales.	1929 Bales.
Bengals	5387	10147
Oomras	73217	108614
Dholleras	5965	5140
Broach	25836	21289
Southerns	204	1927
Persians		64
Americans	1125	133
Egyptians	93	
E. Africans		1355
Other sorts		
Total	111827	148669

Exports for week ending 27th Feb.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	
Continent	21950
China	100
Japan	35410
Coast Ports	177
Total	57637
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.	
Europe	12115
China, Japan & Coast Ports	50675
Total	62790

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 27th Feb

	1929-30	1928-29
	2165381	1689947

Exports from 1st Sept. to 27th Feb

	1929-30	1928-29
United Kingdom	43841	25054
Continent	374463	388029
China	138762	90192
Japan	614879	691812
Coast Ports	9489	10782
U. S. A.	22764	8171
Total	1204198	1214040

Bales.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1929 to 27th Feb. 1930	55,607
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1929 to 27th Feb. 1930	436,554
Same period last year	264,326
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 27th Feb. 1930	1,300,415
Same time last year	1,076,094

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 28.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £ s. d.
Andhra Valley (7-1|2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	100 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	75 15 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	1 10 0
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935-45)	90 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 13 9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 14 0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 11 3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	5 15 0
French 5 p.c. Rentes	20 7 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	113 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1 2 3
India 3-1|2 p.c. Sterling Stock	59 0 0
India 4-1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950|55)	82 0 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	52 0 0
Indian Copper Corporation ,Ord.)	0 1 9
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 2 6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co	0 12 3
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0 2 3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	4 2 6
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1 17 0
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	3 0 3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1|2 p.c. Deb.	63 10 0
Tata Power 7-1|2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934-48	99 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	98 0 0
War Loan 5 per cent. (1929-47)	102 0 0

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930		ALL	
8 Mch.	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11,518
15	Razmak@ ..		10,602
22	Ranpura ..		16,601
29	Nalders x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
5 Apl.	Ranchi ..		16·650
12	Rawalpindi*		16·619
17	Morea (Extra)		10·946
19	Razmak ..	DIRECT	10·602
26	Malwa* ..		11'000
26	Narkunda x..		16'572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..	FROM	19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24	Mooltan x ..	BOMBAY	20·847
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua* ..		10·946
14	Comorin ..		16·132
21	Maloja x ..	WITHOUT	20·827
28	Razmak ..		10'85
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16'601
12	Malwa ..		11'000
19	Naldera x ..	TRANSHIP	16,088
26	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..	MENT	10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11 518
16	Narkundax..		16,572
23	Macedonia ..		11,120
30	Rajputana*..	AT	16,568
Sept.	Ranpura ..		16,601
6th	Mooltan x ..		20·847
20	Ranchi ..	ADEN	16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
11	Comorin x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25	Razmak@ ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£168	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£126	£90
To Marseilles and back	£106	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER

Date about	Steamers.		Tons.
1930			
3rd Apr.	Dumana	..	8,427
24th Apr.	Domala	..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to	Plymouth	A £64	£105
		B £60	£105
		C £56	£95

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, vis coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930 Date about		
4 Mar.	Mirzapore* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
20 Mar.	Hatipara* ..	Japan.
24 Mar.	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
25 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua* ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 83
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
3 Mar	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and C'Mandvi
5 Mar.	Bankura ..	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi and PersianGulfPorts
7 Mar.	Varsova ..	Basrah viz Karachi
8 Mar,	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and C'Mandvi.
12 Mar.	Khandalla.	East and South Africa.
14 Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombassa via Zanzibar.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
Tajima Maru ..	6995	16 Mar.	21 Mar.
*Bengal Maru ..	5396	18 Feb.	4 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@5 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	27 Feb	14 Mar.
*San Fransisco Maru ..	5831	12 Mar.	20 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	10500	....	@19 ,,
*Tokushima ,,	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Penang Maru..	5214	19 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May.
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14May

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marsellis
Kitano Maru ..	8000	6 Mar.	23 Mar
Haruna Maru ..	10800	20 Mar.	6 April
Kamo Maru ..	8000	3 Apr.	20 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Teiyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden	
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	9 Mar, Maiden voyage	16 Mar. 1 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926,

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2 — 1000 p. a. End Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 16,84,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For Agency and other particulars please apply.

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

Kam Shastra

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar. ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/-for Endowment
Rs. 75/-for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance. Loan and Surrender Value Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently now and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.
Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

PROGRESSIVE — PROFITABLE — MOST POPULAR
THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTD. 1896
OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE.
For particulars apply to:—
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LIONEL BARNETT

The World's most beautiful Child

was given Virol from Birth

"We owe thanks to Virol for the splendid specimen of British boyhood. I took Virol myself before baby was born. Since his birth Virol has been part of his daily diet. He has never had a day's illness, and has always been a joy to behold, good tempered and happy, and always a picture of health. It makes me happy to know he has such a splendid foundation to help him through life and the hardships of schooling." (Sgd.) *Mrs. M. E. Barnett.*

Give your own Child the same chance

Consider the perfect development which Virol gives to the muscles. The strong, firm bones built by Virol. The perfect skin made up of millions of tiny cells which Virol builds and keeps healthy. And, finally, the perfect health—"Lionel never had a day's illness, thanks to Virol."

VIROL

VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, W.5. ENGLAND.

Grand-dad

As a youth he was a "gay young spark". As a man, he developed into a lover of good eating and good drinking. To-day he has a legacy from these years of "high living" in the shape of a "plaguy lumbago" and he has had two or three attacks of gout. At one time he suffered a lot, for ointments and plasters and so forth offended his sense of cleanliness. Now he laughs at his troubles!

CAFIASPIRIN

BAYER

relieves him of all his pains. Moreover since it stimulates the elimination of uric acid, the attacks are rapidly becoming less and less frequent.

Regain Strength— Dispel Worries!

AFTER a long day at your office, when business has gone wrong, when small errors have shown big results against you, you return worried, weak in body and thought, with nerves utterly on edge.

Take Phosferine at once! Feel the sparkling vitality which this world-famous Tonic sends right through your body! Phosferine dispels all worry. It keeps your brain clear and your faculties keen. It banishes all weakness. By taking Phosferine daily you become once more a strong, virile man, able to work well and to make more money, eager to enjoy your life in every way.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS FOR

Influenza	Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Nerve Shock
Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Malaria
Indigestion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Anaemia	Headache

Sold in Liquid or Tablet form by all good Chemists

PRICES: Rs. 1.0, 2.4 and 3.8

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A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

Thomas Wilkinson

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

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Terms: CASH with Order

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SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A competent and experienced ADMINISTRATIVE Officer for Primary Schools. A graduate, having experience of Educational Department preferred. Pay 85—5—125. Apply sharp VADILAL D. MANIAR, Chairman School Board, Viramgam.
A 339

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A 338

AGENTS WANTED—either sex—to take orders for Private Christmas Cards. The largest manufacturers in Great Britain give best value obtainable, and allow 50 per cent. (10/- in the £) from selling prices. Wonderful new Novelties. Free Sample Book early summer. Write LANCASTER PUBLISHING CO., Dept. M., Lancaster, England.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless, Station Master and Electrical Courses, Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements, Prospectus on two anna stamps.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Clock Tower, DELHI.
A R2186

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (India) LTD

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs. 75-10-150 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to recure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300 by purchasing 12 shares of the Company, of which Rs. 120 must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta Office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No intc view before selection. Apply to.
ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

WANTED

Correspondence is invited from gentlemen of education who will consider taking up Life Insurance as a profession or side line. Our Policies offer Rs. 15,000 insurance at Rs. 5,000 rates. No previous experience necessary, as we operate thorough course of instruction for our men. Health-full, permanent connection with fine future. Liberal bonuses and commissions (Renewal Commission permanent and payable to legal heirs) paid to men of grit and integrity and first class references. Apply:—

THE

Northern India Insurance Coy., Ltd.

18, Nisbet Road, LAHORE.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Experienced SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Knowing General Office routine work. Apply Box No. 2463, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 333

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, knowing correspondence and having good speed with excellent English. Beginners need not apply. Apply to Box No. 2460, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2213

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—MOTOR GARRAGES at Gavalia Tank, opp. Fire Brigade. Rent Rs. 22, 20 17 and 15. Large garrage for two motors Rs. 35. Apply PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI, Mulji Jetha Market, Chawk.
C R2218

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SECONDHAND BOOKS—School College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased moffusil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.
L 208

LOAN.

LOAN RUPEES 300 wanted immediately by young gentleman. Repayable by monthly instalments of Rs. 20. Good interest offered. Apply Box No. 2462, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R2217

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES.

WHILST repainting old Cars, use "ANTI-PAINT". It removes the old paint quickly without labour. Rs. 1/4 per 3 lb. Tin. Obtainable all Paint Merchants or 'Phone No. 23736.
J A R 2211

MEDICAL.

MISS RUTH'S New Turkish Bath, scientific hand massage, Violet Ray treatment. Nurses in attendance, Sitaram Building, K. Block, 1st Floor, Palton Road, Crawford Market.
M R2220

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta, Premier and Largest Indian Hotel, Best arrangements, Home comforts, Family suits available.
Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8, & 3.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
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SIR GANGA RAM POCKET BOOK OF ENGINEERING.

5th Edition. In Urdu or English. Price Rs. 7-8 net each.

SIR GANGA RAM TRUST,
LAHORE.
v40

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, Fort Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1930, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon, for the purpose of appointing Mr. Ardeshir Dinshaw Mavji as one of the Liquidators to act jointly with the undersigned in place of Mr. Herbert V. Lee, the other Liquidator, who has resigned owing to his departure for Europe. It has been arranged between the said Mr Herbert V. Lee and the said Mr. Ardeshir Dinshaw Mavji that no extra remuneration would be payable by the Company to the said Mr. Ardeshir Dinshaw Mavji, but that he would be paid his remuneration out of the remuneration to be received by Mr. Herbert V. Lee himself.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1930.

MOOLJI HARIDAS,
Continuing Liquidator.
335

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the construction of the proposed additional storey over the Nurses' Quarters at the King Edward Memorial Hospital at Parel will be received upto 1 p.m. (B. T.) on TUESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1930.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, March, 1930.
337

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of REZAKHAN LAWRIE, late of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan Inhabitant, Chief Marine Engineer, residing at Bandra, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

ZIVER SULTAN, widow of Rezakhan Lawrie, residing at Bandra, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty-fourth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 24th day of February, 1930.

Messrs. J. S. RUTNAGUR & Co.,
327 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PANNALAL JAIRUPCHAND KHIMAJI, a widower, late of Bombay, Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, living at Currey Road, Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, a landed proprietor .. Deceased

Bai CHATURBAI, widow of Jairupchand Khimaji, the mother of the deceased, living at Currey Road, Bombay ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-fifth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 25th day of February, 1930.

Mr. G. B. PANDYA,
Petitioner's Attorney.
336

FREE! FREE!!

A very beautiful, coloured picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1930 is sent on receipt of two annas stamp and calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V. P. P., but on receipt of Re. 1, by M. O. 8 calendars are sent by registered post free of registration and postal charges.

N.B.—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1930, size 20" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.

Rajvaid Sri Bamandasji Kaviraj,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SANTIMALAM.

The only Specific for any kind of "Piles" and "Fistula" internal or external bleeding or blind, Will stop pain and bleeding on first application. Absolute cure in a week. Rs. 2 per phial. Dr. D. N. Roy, B.A., 3-2, College Street, Calcutta.

REVIVE FAITH in ASTROLOGY
Through
GANDHI ASTROLOGER

Your requirements about future solved exactly 5 questions Re. 1 each additional question As 4. One year Life Reading with monthly details Rs. 2. One year Weekly details Rs. 10. Send copy of your Horoscope or the time of writing your letter along with your order.

"Andhra Patrika" (Telugu Daily) Madras Writes:—This is the astrologer who predicted the exact future.

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S. India.

INSANITY CURE.

Born Insanity Radically Cured.

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DR. P. D. PRAMANICK.
P. O. Dartala CALCUTTA

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE
LAST TWO NIGHTS
6-30 and 9-45 P.M.
Third Triumphant Week

NICOLA

And HIS OWN BIG COMPANY of Sensational Mystifiers.

Don't Fail to See
NICOLA'S
Crystal Gazing Seance
The chance of a Life-time.
Booking at the Theatre.

Excelsior Theatre
6-30 and 10 p.m.
PARAMOUNT'S ALL-TALKING PICTURE!

THE DANGEROUS WOMAN

WITH
OLGA BACLANOVA
CLIVE BROOK
NEIL HAMILTON
Fascinating Drama of a woman who lived for Love!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-night at 9-30 p.m.
CYRIL NORTHCOTE
Presents
THE LONDON REVELS
A Show That is Different.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Also the Topical
"A MILESTONE IN AVIATION"
A record flight from Bombay to Delhi showing
H. E. The Viceroy & Lady Irwin
Christen the new flying Machines at Delhi.
Come and See
THE TAJ MAHAL AT AGRA
as it appears from 2000ft. in the air

THE RIALTO
(Lamington Road)
To-day at 4, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

WELLINGTON TALKIES

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK!
ALL TALKING
ALL SINGING
ALL MUSICAL
Radio lashing drama of Hell-bent youth

"Half Marriage"

featuring
OLIVE BORDEN
and Morgan Farley with Ken Murray and his Vaudeville favourite merry makers
100 per cent all talking—all singing—all musical drama. The
GRAND GALA PROGRAMME
of two and a half hours includes two
WARNER SHORTS
consisting of
GIOVANNI MARTINELLI REVELLERS
As the Wellington Talkies is run in association with
Messrs. MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
You will here see the latest and the best Talkies of different producing companies.
TO-NIGHT, 4; 6-30; 10 P.M. (S. T.)
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Box Rs. 3-6; Sofa Rs. 2-4; Side Balcony Re. 1-8;
First Class Re. 1-2; Second Class Ans. 9.
Wellington Talkies
DHOBI TALAO.

WHITE CITY
BYCULLA BRIDGE
BYCULLA
TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!
1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001
Rs. 100 FREE GIFT GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY Rs. 100
TOTAL Rs. 300 NIGHTLY
AND VARIOUS OTHER FREE GIFTS.
TOTAL Rs. 300 NIGHTLY
NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

ONE WEEK MORE
KRISHNA FILM'S HISTORICAL PRODUCTION
BENEVOLENT BRAVERY
Featuring Miss GULAB & others.
Photo by: Mr. CHATURBHAI PATEL
Directed by: Mr. M. D. SHAH
Revealing the fate of victims to the traps of Society Scoundrels
Deeds of Bravery—Fearful fights and Thrills.
Also
STAGE DANCE
BY
Miss KAMAL KUMARI
With Sweet Song and Music
TIME AS USUAL
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.
Next Week:
PRINCE INDEED
Surya Production.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Friday
Matinee at 3-30 p.m.
Colourful Story of Araby!
'FLEET WING'
Starring
BARRY NORTON
The Mother's Boy of
"WHAT PRICE GLORY"
Drama on the Desert, with death hovering in the mirage!
Also
A roaring Comedy and
A Romantic Dance.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY, March 3.
Ramzan Id, Muslim Holiday.
Banks closed.
Bombay Races, Spring Meeting, Last Day of Exhibition of Mr. Fyzee Rahmin's Pictures, Town Hall.

WEDNESDAY, March 5.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 6.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Young Men's Christian Association, 55th Annual Meeting, Wodehouse Road, H. E. the Governor attending 6-30 p.m.
Under the patronage of Lady Sykes, Toc H. Bombay Group 1, Concert in the Sir C. J. Hall, for the Scholarship Fund of the Robert Money School, 9-30 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

—:o:—

Mail And Express Trains.

(In force on an from March 1, 1930)

ARRIVALS AT COLABA.

	H.	M.
Frontier Mail	8	35
Gujarat Mail	7	2
Kathiawar Mail	8	5
Bombay Punjab Express	6	20
Kathiawar Express	19	45

DEPARTURES FROM COLABA.

Frontier Mail	13	0
Bombay Punjab Express	16	30
Gujarati Mail	20	45
Kathiawar Mail	21	5
Kathiawar Express	7	25

AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward passengers) arrives	8	45
On days when Duplicate Frontier Mail runs from Delhi, arrives	9	15

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS. COMMITTEE.

Nominations are invited before March 8 for one set on the All-India Congress Committee. Candidates must be members of any of the Congress Committees in the City of Bombay.

BYE-ELECTION TO B. P. C. C.

Nominations from A Ward D. C. C are invited for 2 seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee before March 9.

"B. S. D. CONGRESS COMMITTEE".—The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee writes:—

"With reference to the report of the proceedings of the Bombay Suburban Congress Committee appearing in your Friday's issue, I beg to inform you that the report is not official, and it is not a statement of facts. The smooth working of this Committee is never hindered by any party spirit; hence the reference to the Responsivists in the report is misconstrued. Mr. R. N. Mehta the present Vice-President is not elected as President."

B. P. C. C. BYE-ELECTION FROM "F" WARD.

Prof. C. B. Johuri has been returned from the "F" Ward Congress Committee to the B. P. C. C. as a result of a bye-election which took place on Sunday. There were two polling booth-s in the locality and great interest was evinced by the Congress voters, the defeated candidates being Mr. B. Nigam and Mr. R. Subramaniam Iyer.

BATLIBOI'S COMMERCE STUDENTS' UNION A Social Gathering of the past and present students of the Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute will be held today (Monday) in the Hall of the Institute. Past students of the Institute are cordially invited.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION. A trip to Bassein Fort has been arranged for Sunday 9th March 1930. Those intending to join should inform the Secretary before the 7th instant

THERE WILL BE A CHARITY CONCERT:—Grand Charity Concert in aid of St. Philomena's Girls' Industrial School, under the patronage of the Archbishop of Bombay, to-day (Monday) After the Concert there will be a Dance.

SALEHATE AMEEHA The Prize giving at 'Salehate Ameera will take place to-day (Monday) at 3-30 p.m. H. H. the Manarani Padmini Koa Ba of Rajpipla has kindly consented to preside.

—:o:—

RATHESTAR MANDAL.

A Prize of Rs. 100 is offered in books to any successful Parsi candidate male or female studying in the Arts Colleges, for the best essay in English on "The Excellence of Zoroastrianism". The essay should be in a closed cover, of not less than 30 typewritten foolscap papers, and should reach Mr. K. J. B. Wadia, Honorary Secretary, Rathestar Mandal before 21st August 1930.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY. The Band of the 1st Battalion The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regt. A. F. I. will play at the Chowpatty Band Stand to day (Monday) at 5-45 P.M.

SEVA DAL TRAINING CAMP. All the arrangements about the Camp are now complete. Dr. N. S. Hardikar will come to Bombay to train the volunteers and the camp will start from the 9th Instant at Nappoo Hall, Matunga.

Those who have not yet joined and given measurements etc. are requestion to fulfil the preliminaries by calling at the Congress office on Monday and Tuesday between the hours of 5 to 7 P.M. (S. T.)

It has been decided that the Volunteers will bring their own food at the Camp and no messing arrangements will be made by the Committee.

Besides Rs. 6|8|0 Uniform cost and 0|4|0 Annual Subscription no other charges will be made.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS. The O. S. K. Steamer "Tasmania Maru" left Moji for Bombay on Feb. 26 and is due to arrive in Bombay on March 27th via usual ports.

The B. I. s.s. "Dumana" which left London on the 15th February arrived and left Port Said on the evening of the 27th ultimo.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Morea" arrived Londch on Friday the 28th February.

PARTY TO SIR P. A. KELLY. A few friends and admirers, residents of Mandvi, Bombay, will give a Garden Party to Sir P. A. Kelly on Tuesday, March 11 at 5 p.m. at the Naoroji Hill Play Ground, New Chinch Bunder Road, Mandvi.

CARNIVAL CHARITY DANCE. The tastefully decorated Hall of the Instituto Luso Indiano was the picturesque scene of a large and enthusiastic gathering on the occasion of the Carnival Charity Dance last Saturday. At the commencement the number of those present was not large, but an hour and half later the gathering had swelled to a large crowd of merry-makers, who thoroughly enjoyed themselves throughout the evening. Fancy dress was optional, but nonetheless there were a good many in fancy attire, the Mahim contingent mustering strong in gay and beautiful costumes.

—:o:—

MR. FYZEE'S RAHAMIN'S PICTURES. The Exhibition of Mr. Fyzee Rahamin's picture in the Town Hall will be open to day which will be the last day.

BADMINTION TOURNAMENT:—The All-Bombay Badminton Tournament commences to-day (Monday) on the Parel Sporting Club's courts, Suparibag. The competitors from all over Bombay will be taking part, and the champion of last year Mr. J. A. Ali will contest his title.

SECRETARY FOR J. J. HOSPITAL.

—:o:—

Council Discussion.

The Bombay Legislative Council reassembled on Saturday morning and further discussed demands for budget grants.

Moulavi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister of Education, made a demand for a grant of Rs. 49,36,000 under "Medical—Transferred".

Against this Mr. B. G. Pahalajani (Sukkur) moved that the provision of Rs. 12,120 for the appointment of a Lay Secretary for the J. J. Hospital be omitted. The budget note explaining this item says that the Lay Secretary is to be appointed for the purpose of attending to the administration of the Hospital which work is now being done by a whole-time I.M.S. officer. The salary of the Lay Secretary will be Rs. 1,000 per mensem plus the usual Bombay house rent allowance.

A NEW JOB.

Mr. Phalajani pointed out that the appointment was not necessary since the work was being satisfactorily done by the I.M.S. officer at present.

Rao Bahadur Kale of Satara, supporting the cut, submitted that in view of the present financial stringency it was not desirable to create a new post like the one under discussion.

DOCTORS TO THE RESCUE!

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat) opposed the cut and supported the appointment of the Lay Secretary. Such an independent officer, he maintained, was absolutely necessary to cope with the increasing bulk of administrative work.

Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay) elicited information from the Minister in charge that the Lay Secretary was going to look after the whole group of J. J. Hospital and a man with medical qualifications having adequate administrative experience was also eligible for the post. He supported the grant as he thought that such an officer was the need of the hour. It was a measure advolated by the independent medical profession as far back as 1922.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) observed that Government were very fond of experiments which were being undertaken at the cost of the public exchequer. He did not regard the post necessary.

Dr. P. G. Solunki (Nominated) opposed the cut.

The cut motion was withdrawn.

MORE JOBS GOING.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat) moved to reduce to half the total provision of Rs. 22,680 for the pay of the surgeon and mechanics in Sir C. J. M. Dental Hospital. In his opinion, the pay given to the surgean was a mere waste of money.

Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay) opposed the grant and supported the cut on principle. He had been fighting, he said, for the principle of honorary services of medical men in the hospitals of the country. He wondered why in opening a new service the principle of honorary service was being given up. From the queries which the Minister had made to non-official members, it was obvious that the Minister had not completely gone through the question. He would, therefore, be well advised to withdraw the grant now and bring it again in the next session as a supplementary grant after having acquainted himself with the details of the question.

The Minister, in reply, told the House that he had consulted the Surgean-General in the matter. He would, moreover, assure the House that nothing would be done which would involve waste of money and he would personally reconsider the question.

In view of the assurance, the motion was withdrawn.

MINISTER'S ASSURANCES.

Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay) moved a reduction of Rs. 1,000 in the grant of Rs. 2,95,668 to Nursing Association in the Presidency Hospitals. The motion was brought with a view to impress on the Government the necessity of improving nursing in the hospitals which received grants from Government. Dr. Gilder pointed out that nursing was now regarded as the most important part of medical relief.

After the Minister's assurance to examine the question more carefully, the cut motion was withdrawn.

INDIGENOUS DRUGS.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) raised a general discussion on the Government's policy in regard to medical department by moving a cut of a round sum of Rs. 1,000 in the total budget demand under "Medical—Transferred". He stressed the necessity of conducting a thorough research into the medicinal properties of indigenous drugs obtained in the Presidency.

Mr. Syed Miran Mohamad Shah (Hyderabad) complained that Muslims were given step-motherly treatment by Government in respect of appointment to higher medical services. Fortunately now a Muslim was in charge of the department and the speaker hoped that Muslim interests would be better looked after in future.

A number of non-official members ventilated the grievances of the hospitals in their respective districts.

The cut motion was still under discussion when the House adjourned to Tuesday.

The following question was asked and answered at Saturday's sitting of the Legislative Council:—

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state what measures he has hitherto adopted to advance the special educational interest of (a) the Muhammadan community; (b) the backward communities; and (c) the depressed classes?

Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad: This Council passed a resolution in 1925 requesting Government to establish an Anglo-Urdu Middle School for grils in Poona, as there was no such institution in the whole of the Presidency. The resolution in qusetion was given effect to, this year and the Anglo-Urdu Middle School was opened in November last. In November, 1925, during the debate on the resolution moved by Khan Saheb Mansuri recommending to Government that the opening of the Ismail College at Andheri be expedited, assurances was given on behalf of Government both by the Minister of Education and the Leader of the House that steps would be taken to open the college as soon as buildings were ready. The main buildings have been ready since two years. Government has decided to open the Ismail College from 1st June next being the beginning of the next academic year and necessary estimates have been included in the present budget for the sanction of the Legislative Council. With regard to the Backward and Depressed classes Government have as a special case, sanctioned last year a grant-in-aid at one-half rate to the three hostels maintained by the Depressed Classes Mission Society at Poona, Parel and Hubli. A grant at one-half rate has also been sanctioned for the hostel maintained for depressed class boys at Nasik. Government has also this year decided to give a grant-in-aid equal to three-fifths of the cost of each hostel to be opened at Surat, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Ratnagiri or Panvel or Dapoli under the scheme recommended by two honourable members of this House. Towards the completion of this scheme Government has provided an allotment of Rs. 9,000 in the budget. A Committee to enquire into the educational and economic condition of the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes in the Presidency proper was appointed last year and Government is expecting its report very shortly.

NEW MOTOR TAX.

—:o:—

Municipal Corporation's Protest.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation at their Special Meeting on Saturday expressed their emphatic condemnation of the policy of the Government in enhancing taxation and passed the resolution of Mr. K. F. Nariman to take legal steps to prevent encroachment on the Corporation's right in regard to the License and Registration Fees on Motor Vehicles.

MR. NARIMAN'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved:

That the Corporation are of opinion that the Government proposal to enhance the License and Registration fees on Motor Vehicles and thus enhance the Provincial Revenue by Rs. 9 lacs is prejudicial to the financial interest of the Corporation as the wheel tax under Schedule No. 2 of Government of India Act is assigned to the local and Municipal Bodies. The Corporation therefore request the Commissioner to take immediate legal steps after taking legal advice to obtain writ of 'mandamus' or any other action to prevent this encroachment.

That the Corporation reiterate their condemnation of the policy of the Government to enhance the License and Registration Fees on Motor Vehicles.

Mr. Nariman in moving his proposition said:—

Motor transport has become a cheap convenient and efficient made of travelling all over the country, particularly in the districts and out of the way villages: and thousands of poor persons avail themselves of the facility. In cities also it will affect numerous persons, taxi and bus drivers whose trade is already considerably affected.

FARCICAL.

Our first and most serious objection is that it sets a new and an extremely dangerous precedent. The power of imposing a new tax is given under the Government of India Act only to the Legislatures and the Vote of the Council, however farcical or sham, is always necessary for a new imposition, but in this case a heavy burden of Rs. 9 lakhs is sought to be imposed, not by the vote of the Council but by an act of the Executive, by wrongly exercising the rule-making power. This is clearly against the spirit and wording of section 80A whereby the power and authority for the imposition of a new tax is given only to the Legislature and not to the Executive. It is also against the Schedule of the Government of India Act under the same section whereby the wheel tax now wrongly described as license fee, is assigned to local bodies and Municipalities and not to Provincial Governments. As it is merely as an executive act no sanction of the Governor General in Council could have been obtained to alter the Schedule.

FEES ARE NOT TAXES.

These rule-making powers are given to Local Government under section 11 of the Motor Vehicle Act (Government of India Act VIII of 1914) whereby the Local Government is authorised to prescribe fees for driving licenses, such fees are not the same as taxes. Fees cannot be imposed to create revenue but only for the purposes of meeting the necessary expenses of the Police Licensing and Registering departments. This is clear from the rules made under the Act itself. Rule 4 says that "the Commissioner of Police for the City of Bombay shall on or before 31st of January each year pay to the credit of 'Municipal Fund' specified in section 111 of the City Municipal Act the balance after all the expenses incurred in administering the Act in the City of Bombay have been defrayed, of the fees received by him under rule 2 of the preceding year" and an exactly similar provision is made under Rule 22.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh seconded the resolution.

LAWYERS DISAGREE.

Mr. N. M. Talpade pointed out that Government had powers to impose taxes under the Act. The Municipality could only say that such taxation would entail hardship to the people.

Mr. H. A. Lalji supported the proposition.

Mr. Jamnadas K. Mehta quoted section 111 of the Bombay Municipal Act under which, he said Government of Bombay collected motor and vehicle license fees and were bound to hand over the balance to the Municipal Corporation as they did at present.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar also supported Mr. Talpade's contention, but at the same time did not oppose the proposition as it was going for counsel's opinion.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh voicing public opinion said the tax on motor vehicles was a very improper tax. It was stated by the Finance Minister that the tax would fall on the shoulders of the rich. Dr. Deshmukh said it was no use placing weight on the shoulders when legs were weak. Motor cars, under modern civilization, were a necessity, as doctors, lawyers and even ordinary people wanted them, and to impose a tax on motor cars, was like imposing tax on necessities of life. Nine lakhs were expected to be raised from the registration fees and licenses. Dr. Deshmukh pointed out that out of Rupees nine lakhs only one lac would be contributed by the Presidency and rupees eight lakhs by the Bombay city.

SEND DEPUTATION.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment to send a deputation of the councillors to the Government instead of rushing to the court of law. He named Mr. Nariman in the deputation but Mr. Nariman declined to go in deputation.

Mr. A. P. Sabawalla seconded the amendment.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia requested the President to send the resolution to Government.

The amendment was then put to vote and was declared lost. The original proposition was carried 'nem con'.

HIGH COURT JUDGES DIFFER.

—:o:—

Accused Acquited By Thiord Judge.

Arising out of differing judgments of two judges of the High Court, the reference in the Satti bribery case was decided by Mr. Justice Murphy who acquitted all the accused. In this case several high police officers and a Mamlatdar of Belgaum District were charged with bribery. The allegations were in respect of a decision given by M. M. Pathan, Mamlatdar of Athni taluka who, according to the prosecution, had accepted bribe from a party in a prosecution for theft of a tree in the forests of Satti village. In this offence of bribery, it was alleged, E. E. Ring, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Inspector W. B. Moghe, Sub-Inspector Venkat Singh, Algonda Patel of Satti and some others had played a part by joining in the conspiracy to bribe the Mamlatdar.

In the Belgaum Sessions Court, after a trial lasting for three months, the jury found all the accused except two guilty. The Sessions judge, however, held that the prosecution evidence was all false and referred the case to the High Court recommending acquittal of all accused.

The reference was heard by Justices Patker and Wild some months ago when they gave differing judgments, the latter holding all the accused not guilty while Mr. Justice Patker found that Mamlatdar Pathan, Sub-Inspector Venkat Singh and three others were guilty, and passed various sentences.

As a result of this difference the case was referred to a third judge. It was finally decided by Mr. Justice Murphy who ordered all the accused to be discharged.

Sir J. B Kanga with the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown. Mr. M. K. Azad, Mr. Patil and Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar defended some of the accused, while Mr. O'Gorman with Mr. Nabiullah represented Mamlatdar Pathan.

A NEW ACCOUNTANT.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

The Anchor Line s.s. "Tuscania" due to arrive at Bombay to-day will bring from London the young Parsi accountant, Mr. Noshir B. Davar, A. S. A. A., F. R. Econ S.

Mr. Davar is a great-grandson of the late Mr Hirji J. Readymoney. He received his training in the local St. Xavier's School and College and having the ancestral gift for the mercantile line, was marked out for a career as an account. At the age of nineteen he was articled to the firm of Messrs Batliboi and Purohit, Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, under whom he received his education in accountancy for five years and proved a successful understudy.

About the end of the year 1927 he proceeded to England further to prosecute his studies in accounts under the competent direction of the British College of Accountancy and passed, to the satisfaction of his examiners, the Intermediate Examination of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, held in May 1928. He passed the final examination of this body in December last and has been elected as an Associate of the Society having won the high esteem of the authorities. Mr. Davar has now been elected as a Fellow of the Royal Economic Society. In welcoming him to Bombay, one hopes that Mr. Davar will prove a useful and valuable addition to the eminent members of his profession now working in Bombay.

MYSTERIOUS FIND OF A CHILD

—:o:—

The police have been baffled by the mysterious find of a male child at the Esplanade Maidan on Saturday night. The child was wrapped in a blanket and was quite healthy. There were no marks of violence. It was taken to the Cama Hospital where it is now being looked after. Sub-Inspector D'Costa of the Esplanade Police Station is making vigorous enquiries to trace the parents of the child.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Mr. D. V. Gokhale's Presidential Speech.

WHAT MOVEMENT STANDS.

The Second Girgaum District Co-operative Conference was held at the Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday evening in the presence of a large number of delegates both ladies and gentlemen. Among those present were Mr. Bhide, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Prof. Kazi and Mr. G. K. Devdhar. Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Editor of the "Maratha", presided.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN GIRGAUM.

Mr. V. P. Varde, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his speech in Marathi said that all the Co-operative Societies in the C. and D. wards of the City had been affiliated in the Girgaum Institute. The first Conference of these Societies was held two years ago under the Presidentship of Mr. S. A. Brelvi, the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle". The object of the Conference was no t only to induce new members to join the societies but also to discuss and consider the various difficulties which came in the way of those actually working in the field. It was now 25 years since the Co-operative movement on approved lines was started. During this period different leaders had authoritatively spoken on the principles governing the movement. The time had now come to chalk out the future plan of work in the light of experience already gained.

56 SOCIETIES.

Continuing he said that there were in all 56 Societies in the District of which 44 were Credit Societies, 6 Housing Societies, 3 stores and two other societies. Most of the Credit Societies were started on communal lines whose main object was to help the members in their domestic needs. There was a great necessity for Societies lending capital for industrial or business purposes. In order to fill up this gap the Deccan Merchants' Co-operative Society had been re-constituted and converted into a Bank and he hoped it would soon become a model Urban Bank.

Of the Stores in the District one was College Students' Co-operative Stores and besides that there were many unregistered Stores in High Schools conducted successfully. The Institute was making special efforts to inculcate the spirit of co-operation among school boys by encourgaing Stores and delivering lectures—Explaining why Co-operative Grain Stores were not successful, he said, that while the rich felt no need of such a Store, the middle classes could not derive any great benefit chiefly because the Co-operative Department insisted on cash sales. Only the poor people were likely o be benefited by such a Store and he suggested that such Stores may be started profitably at Umarkhadi and Mazgaon.

Referring to the scope of the movement among women, he pointed out that some Gujerati ladies had made attempts to gauge the necessity of having societies for women and they were trying to get a Society registered for the sale of home-made articles.

HOUSING SOCIETIES.

The condition of Housing Societies, he proceeded, were not satisfactory. The Housing Societies which were started after the War when prices of materials had gone very high would find it very difficult to continue unless they got some concessions from Government. The Government ought to at last reduce the rate of interest and extend the time of repayment of loans. Although it was impossible to start new Housing Societies now, they could rent entire chawls from owners and by means of co-operation economise several items of expenditure.

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale in the course of his Presidential address in Marathi observed that the future of the movement lay mainly in the development of non-credit societies. Co-operative credit was after all a kind of money-lending and there were other fields where co-operation would be beneficial. In India the movement had not succeeded to as great an extent as it ought to. The movement had made marvellous progress in Europe and it would not be wrong to say that all the new political and economic experiments were based on principles not different from those of co-operation.

SET BACK TO CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

One of the reasons why co-operation had not been successful in India was the poor economic condition of the country as some resources at least were necessary for the success of the movement. The drain of wealth from the country was a great set-back which no spread of co-operative movement could remove. They had to contend with difficulties, an attempt to remove which, would land them into political controversies.

NOT A MILLENIUM.

Although the co-operative movement had not brought an economic millenium, it had at least taught the people a moral and economic principle and had shown the way to economic progress. By bringing the producers and consumers together through various co-operative institutions the middlemen could be eliminated and people be enabled to get their money's worth.

In conclusion the President gave some practical suggestions for the success of the movement. He dwelt on the need of propaganda, the utility of decentralisation of the control of the movement and also suggested the formation of Federations of societies in each District.

RESOLUTION.

Several resolutions were then passed.

The first resolution expressed the opinion that Societies for the sale of articles made by women in spare hours must be encouraged The Conference urged the Provincial Co-operative Institute to appoint a Committee to enquire into the financial condition of Housing Societies since 1918. In order to carry on propaganda for the movement, it appealed to the Bombay Municipal Corporation to grant an adequate annual grant.

Another resolution advocated the formation of "better living" Societies by the Co-operative Department for the eradication of harmful social customs. A recommendation was also made that separate co-operative Institutes be started on linguistic basis in the presidency, namely, Bombay, Sind, Karnatak, and Maharastra.

An important resolution was to the following effect "that in the opinion of the Conference the Registrar of Co-operative Societies had been given wide and unrestricted powers and that until an advance was made in the direction of transference of most of those powers to the Central Co-operative Institute, the Registrar should have an Advisory Council composed of representatives of Societies."

THREE ARTS CIRCLE.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

One of the most enjoyable functions in the memory of the "Three Arts Circle" was that held on Sunday, the 16th instant, when Mrs. J. E. Halliday was "At Home" to members and friends. Some really exquisite music was provided by "tabla tarang" and "sitar" while Dr. Karl Bergner's talk on "Raphael" gave the necessary intellectual touch to the occasion. Mr. Terrey's "Spanish Dance," Mr. Oss's organ solo and Mrs. Trotwin's songs were among the other delightful items on the programme while an indescribably beautiful atmosphere was created by Mr Marsh's emotional rendering of Chopin's Prelude No. 20 and the "Moonlight Sonata" in no other light than that of the actual moon. It was really midnight before many of the guests left after having spent a delightful memorable evening.

On Sunday last (23rd inst.) the "Three Arts Circle" were 'At Home" to Mr. Alfred Mirovitch and a programme of Indian music was specially arranged for the benefit of the great pianist; the performers included Miss Koomi Lakdawala, Miss Tehmi Avary and others.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1930.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

—:o:—

Thanks to those features of the Indian Budget which are meant to afford a measure of relief to the large-scale industry and commerce of the country, there is likely to be serious danger of certain other, equally important, features of the new Budget being neglected by the Legislature. Sir George is an artful financier, who is at obvious pains to show his concern with the tragic plight of the Indian industry. But, in the great parade he has so seasonably made of his anxiety for Indian economic depression, he has effectively concealed those numerous violations of the basic principles of Public Finance, with which his latest Financial Statement is full to overflowing. For instance, it is a cardinal principle of public financing under a non-socialised system that no more should be taken by way of taxation from the people than is absolutely indispensable for carrying on the universally accepted standard of administrative duties. Sir George, however, deliberately budgets, on his own showing, for a clear, considerable and needless surplus. The estimates, moreover, on which he has based that surplus, are, to say the least, unconvincing and misleading. We see no reason, to give a concrete illustration, why he should estimate a continued deterioration in the net receipts from the Commercial Departments of the Railways and the Post Office, of very nearly a crore. These are precisely those accessories of commerce, which must immediately respond to any improvement in economic conditions. The Finance Member, on the one hand, budgets so as to afford substantial protection and relief to indigenous industry. The result must inevitably be a corresponding improvement in these accessories of commerce of which he so unaccountably omits to take notice. The only explanation of that policy may be: Either that he has himself no faith in the efficacy of the measures he has himself proposed for removing the intense economic depression which lowers over the country; or, having full faith in those measures, he nevertheless wants to provide a reserve for emergencies that he has deliberately omitted to place before the public. Sir George, moreover, offends, in his several proposals for budget equilibrium, against that other canon of taxation, which forbids a public financier to tax the country's own produce, or to impose burdens in places where it would be impossible to trace all possible repercussions. There are features in the Indian Revenue System, which offend heinously against this central principle of sound, economic, financing. Sir George has taken more than ample credit for his proposal to reduce the export duty on Indian rice. Let him remember that the very fact of an export duty, on an article of indigenous produce which is not an absolute or practical monopoly of the taxing country, is an offence in the code of public finance; and so, while that tax endures, he has no right to take any credit for sound financing. Finally, and speaking only with reference to basic principles of public finance, Sir George's proposals afford not a single glimpse of any solicitude for just those classes of Indian tax-payers, on whom the burdens are already at the heaviest; on whom Sir George's own proposals will result in imposing substantially additional burdens; and for whom, nevertheless, Sir George does not even dream of making a passing suggestion for obvious relief. He has found reason for adding to the sugar duty, and cotton piece-goods duty; he has sought to justify making kerosene dearer, and rendering silver artificially overvalued. But he has not a word by way of relief to the payers of the salt-tax! Where is his sense of fairness, and equity in distributing the burdens of the State? He budgets deliberately for a surplus. He underestimates the probable revenue; he affords relief to the capitalist classes, once by granting protection to their industry; and again by substantial relief in the Income and Super-Taxes. And still, he has not even four annas per maund to spare in regard to the salt duty! Those who forget their national character, and stand up frankly in aggressive defence of class privileges may, at their own risk, adopt such an attitude as to consider the proposals regarding the Income Tax changes not sufficient. But, for our part, we cannot compliment Sir George Schuster on this clearly, unforgiveably class Budget, which, moreover, offends in so many cases, against fundamental principles.

Taking his estimates in detail, we see no reason why he should provide for an aggregate deterioration of over 5 crores! We have already mentioned the fraud of military retrenchment, as Sir George exhibits it, to be utterly insupportable. There is no real retrenchment. In fact, if the military advisers of the Government of India will remember the increased purchasing power of the rupee since 1923, when the Inchcape Committee recommended a maximum scale of Defence expenditure for India at 50 crores per annum, the present expenditure of 55 crores is equivalent to over 60 crores in actual value. Why has Sir George conveniently overlooked this obvious flaw in his reasoning? Why has he lost sight of the recommendation of the Inchcape Committee regarding the maximum burden that can, in fairness, be thrown on India, as the price she has to pay for the privilege of remaining part of the great British Empire? Why does he not recollect that all around him in the civilised world, they are making strenuous efforts at substantial disarmament? That his own masters, the British Government, have set the example by offering to reduce very materially their naval programme, in order to make the talk about world peace something better than camouflage? What do his Government offer, by way of substantial earnest of their own intentions, in the same direction? What dangers of war do they apprehend, that they must continue to make such suicidal provision, even seven years after the Inchcape Report?

These are home thrusts, which we trust some stray remnants of the Assembly stalwarts will not fail to administer to Sir George Schuster before his Budget proposals are allowed to materialise in toto. There are other items, also, which demand searching examination of the intentions of Sir George, before his protestations of solicitude for the financial welfare of India are accepted at their face value. For example, he tells us that in the current year, the deterioration in the revenue position was made up for only by the "windfall" of Rs. 156 lakhs, being India's share for the current year of the German Reparations. We would like to know why he makes no mention of similar receipts in the succeeding years. Is it that he considers all reparations payments exhausted, in spite Mr. Snowdon's success in riveting on Germany the Young Plan? Or, in the alternative, is it that he considers these payments as a sort of secret reserve, to be appropriated for making good any considerable blunder that may have crept in his by no means impeccable estimates? In either case, the matter demands instant investigation, and we trust the Assembly will not allow this serious matter to be passed over in such ambiguous silence.

There are other features on the Expenditure side, which also fail to commend themselves to sound principles of public financing. If Sir George Schuster is so genuinely concerned for the economic prosperity of this country; if he, at the same time, is uneasy about the present financial situation, why does he commit his Government to such fancy outlays as the 26 lakhs proposed to be spent on civil aviation? If we needs must develop civil aviation, why can we not utilise the aeroplanes in the idle Royal Air Force, at least for purposes of instruction and popularisation? They have got, in this regard, an excellent precedent in the utilisation of the R. I. M. "Dufferin" for purposes of cadet training. If a Royal Indian Marine Vessel can be used for such civil purposes, why need we subsidise the Imperial Airways to the tune of 26 lakhs a year, especially as at the same time we have a heavy Air Force practically remaining without any employment? Again, why need we go on making progressively increasing provision for time-scale increment in salaries of public servants. If Government professions for Indianisation are honest and above board?

These are some random cases, in which we cannot but complain the Financial Statement is extremely defective,—not to say objectionable. On the revenue side the objections are still more forcible. We have already referred to the cardinal objection against budgetting deliberately for a surplus; and that, too, after materially underestimating the resources. We must select here for special mention the case of the Silver Duty, as exhibiting at its worst the prevailing policy in finance in fashion with our rulers. If Silver in India has depreciated, it is the Government of India who are solely responsible for it. If the Indian people have lost more than half of their very small wealth in the form of silver ornaments, they must thank their Government, who forty years ago deliberately closed their mint to the free coinage of silver; and have, in deliberate breach of faith, not yet establishtd the honest gold standard and currency, which we were told was the goal and justification of their policy. If the other silver producers of the world have also not succeeded in stabilising the price of silver, they as well as the people of India must accuse the Government of India, who were compelled by the stupid intransigeance and short-sightedness of the British Government to decline any international arrangement for Bimetallism at the Brussels Conference forty years ago; and ever since. And now Sir George proposes to raise the price of silver by adding a duty of 4 annas per ounce of that commodity. Does he imagine India is the only producer of this metal, or even a considerable producer, that such an action could have the least protective effect? Does he think the stoppage of Indian demand, such as it is, in the world market will prevent the international price of silver from falling? Or is he so simple as to believe that because he has sent out his flat for a silver duty,—a fundamentally unwise thing to tax any movement of precious metals,—the Indian Government, or the Indian people, would be enabled to unload their silver stocks at better rates? Frankly, we give up solving the enigma Sir George is proving himself to be.

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LANCASHIRE'S BLUFF.

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Mr. Herbert, Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, has declared that Lancashire interests will use every means at their command to secure the withdrawal of the 4 per cent increase of cotton revenue duty. There is no reference, even by way of courtesy, if not of gratitude, to the preference proposed to be given to Lancashires as regards the additional 5 per cent duty. This fact, coupled with the threat and the expression of hypocritical solicitude for Indian consumers,—a solicitude which ignores the plight of Indian industry the ruin of which will be a disaster hundred-fold more tragic than any sacrifice tnat the Indian consumers will make—brings into relief the rank selfishness of those who profess to be "trustees" of India. But the time is long past for Lanchire's bluff to succeed. India must protect her great industry by effective tariff provisions, whatever the temporary sacrifices the Indian consumers may have to undergo. These sacrifices will be only temporary and will be repaid ten-fold by such prosperity of the mill industry as to enable it to supply all the cloth the country needs. No considerations of British interests can be permitted to override the supreme need of rehabilitating Indian cotton industry. If Britain demands concessions, her demand can be met only at a price which will enable India to be complete mistress in her own house.

CONDEMNED BY ALL.

The Bombay Government's proposal to increase the motor vehicles' tax has been rightly opposed tooth and nail by every class of people. Both the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have unanimously condemned the proposal. The Bombay Municipal Corporation, at a special urgent meeting on Saturday, adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution, moved by Mr. K. F. Nariman, declaring that the proposal was prejudicial to the financial interest of the Corporation as the wheel-tax under the Act was assigned to the local and municipal bodies. Whether the Corporation woud succeed in legal action against Government in the matter is more than we can say. But there can be no doubt that the fresh taxation is intolerable. Even if it were true that the tax would affect only the rich, it would be no sufficient justification for the impost so long at any rate as there were other methods of balancing the Budget. But the effects of increased taxation of motor vehicles would not be confined to the rich. They must necessarily spread to other classes directly and indirectly affected by motor transport. Government have created a hard situation by their own reckless expenditure in the past. The honest way to make amends is to effect drastic retrenchment. The people have already paid far too much for official bungling.

LAHORE AND AFTER.

AMERICA'S REACTIONS TO INDIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT.

(BY T H. K. REZMIIE).

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

Now that the Indian news in American Press has once been relegated to the further "inside pages", if not altogether to oblivion, it is time to make a running survey of the reactions of America to the dramatic events of Lahore Congress and the early activity which followed it.

For an Oriental—in this case an Indian—observer, there are two facts which stand out as characteristic of the American attitude towards Indian political problem. First that it is regarded as one of the remote dangers that beset the Great British Empire and, second, that it deserves attention only when the events become dramatic, the latter being the settled policy of all the daily newspapers, which cater to the largest number of news-readers.

NEWS MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.

For about a fortnight before the meeting of the Indian National Congress at Lahore, large notices of Indian activities had begun to appear in the London dailies—"the "Times," the "Telegraph" and the "Daily Mail." That was the clue for American correspondents there to "pick up" Indian news for home. Almost to the letter whole paragraphs appearing in the London Press were cabled to the "New York Times," the "New York World," the "New York Herald-Tribune", the "Chicago Daily News," and the score of American papers which maintain "their own correspondents" or bureaus in the British capital.

Whatever was not transmitted and published here in this manner, was supplied by the great news-gathering agencies—the Associated Press (with its 1,200 subscriber dailies), the United Press, the Federated Press, the Universal Service, etc., and regardless of what the date-line (containing the place or origin of the messages) contained, the substance of the news was almost invariably that which the London papers had published the day before.

Thus during and after the hectic four weeks surrounding the Christmas Indian gatherings America was permitted to learn of Indian affairs as much and in the way the purveyers of news in London desired or ordained. There were instances, too, which showed how this method of unofficial "control" of the news was supplemented when absolutely warranted by open official action.

In general the main trend of the cable-news received here was one showing a great wave of unrest among the English-educated Indians, mainly the victims of ill-digested European liberal slogans, and in no small degree the unwitting instruments of Britain's and Capitalism's avowed enemies. This latter point was especially worked both by the news-cables and the militant-Indian groups in this country. Wherever other views were expressed the reason was either a "lapse" on the part of some agent or the success of some industrious Indian who did not rest until the true facts were at least alluded to.

WHAT AMERICANS THINK.

Now, if I were to summarise the sum-total of impression an average American newspaper reader carries in his mind with regard to India, it would be some thing like this. And this summary is based on my own knowledge of the way hundreds of Americans have expressed themselves in the course of public-meetings (many addressed by myself) and debates, and newspaper articles.

India is a very large country, their story would run, in which there are many races and religions, and intense hatred and suspicion between them. The Hindus and Mohammedans are always at each other's throats—don't we read about communal riots every now and then?—and are prevented from wiping each other out only because the powerful non-partisan British Government would not let them. It is true that the British do get a little benefit out of governing India, but whoever governs any other country simply for the benifit of the native? At that the Indians have been civilized mainly through the self-sacrificing efforts of the British missionaries and officials. If you compare the rule of subject peoples by other colonial Powers the English haven't done a bad job at that. So Indians are ungrateful when they deny England's good offices and accuse her of bad faith.

The caste system with its horrible iniquity of untouchability, the princes with their design to swallow up Indians when the British are out, and the Afghan invasion which like the ancient ravages of Ghaznavids, Tamerlane, Babar would enslave India, and others, are some of the arguments for the maintainence of the British control of India, in the American mind. Of the disqualifications of the Indians, they carry Katherine Mayo's heinous charges of universal infant marriage and child-sacrifice, etc., which make the American's hairs stand on their edge, and make him fear the fate of innocent Indian children if India should become free to marry babes if she chose.

GANDHI MOVEMENT.

The Gandhi movement has certainly received a great deal more notice than any other constructive efforts of the people of India have at any time. The reason for that unexampled fact is not the apparent inference that Americans have "studied" India's political struggle, but the similarity which the Satyagraha doctrine has to the pacifist doctrine of the Christian faith. It is the American "Christians", then, who have in a few instances taken it upon themselves to bring Gandhi and his passive resistance campaign to the notice of their none-too-passive congregations. Of this school, the liberal churchmen are the leaders. And occassionally a member of the denominational Christianity, too, comes out and hails Gandhi's method as something the American might pause to take note of as an example for himself. John Haynes Holmes, of the Community Church of New York is, perhaps, the truest believer in the greatness of Gandhi (He calls him the greatest man in the world) even though the latter's orthodox attitude on questions like Birth Control, etc., scarcely harmonizes with the beliefs of Holmes's advanced scientific religion.

THE LIBERAL SCHOOL.

The school of politicians and journalists as well as the social and ethical workers in America who have deigned from time to time to recognize Mahatma Gandhi as a leader of men whose teachings might possess some good points, are generally speaking "Liberal" and Peace Workers. They have gradually come to the realization that imperialism is an obsolete solution of the problem of "backward peoples," that having abused its early principles it deserves to be overthrown, and, therefore, the people of subject nationalities who are struggling to free themselves should be supported morally, if not physically. A great many of this class of Americans are also opponents of Capitalism and also sympathise with the battle against Imperialism as an adjunct of Capital. All Socialists, and Liberals in America may be said to look with sympathy—at times not quite unmixed because of their inner feeling that Indians are "inferior" in Western civilization on the problems of Indian freedom.

NO EMBARRASSING OF ENGLAND.

All the rest, and the vast majority of American people should be included in the "rest," take little interest in Indian affairs, for various reasons. A newspaper editor often describes his chief hesitation in giving space to "Asiatic" news in the very graphic but to the point phrase, "Too Far From Broadway, My Dear!"

The most recent transformation which has come about in American opinion—I mean the disproportionately increased sense of friendship for our "friends and cousins, the British"—together with the rule of conduct semi-officially laid down and loyally observed by the Press, during the visit to the United States of Premier MacDonald, that "nothing should be brought forward for discussion or notice which might embarrass England" has also made the presentation of Indian case in America on any large scale a difficult and stony job. Nor has the "militant" Indian group here which speaks of "setting a torch to the Buckingham Palace" every time it opens its mouth, helped to soften the ban against "destructive" criticism. The United States has felt so much the community of her interests with Great Britain that she has even risked alienating Japan, France, Italy and other Powers by her "private" conversations with the English Prime Minister, and now stands solidly with the British in the great naval controversy raging at London. Is it any wonder that intemperate attacks on Britain should not find much favour in responsible quarters here? As for the Irish and other groups who might be expected to hail aspersions on the "perfidious Albion," it is a long time since the Free State took the wind out of the "blood and thunder" type of De Valerites. No newspaper in this city of "Irish rulers of Jewish citizens" even mentioned the recent and perhaps third arrival of Mr. We Valera though London papers had reported his departure from the other side.

And as if all these factors militating against the presentation of Indian case were not enough the Anglo-Ameri-the-sea groups have intensified their activities to "hush-up" every word which is unfavourable to the British. The racial groups like the St. George and St. Andrews Society, the lingual groups like the English-speaking Union, the political groups like the Allied Democracies of England and America,

Continued on page 10.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Out-Dodged.

The rejection by the House of Commons of the Liberal amendment to the Coal Mines' Bill is practically a vote of censure on the Liberals which they richly deserved. The Labour Government had already gone further than was consistent with its principles in accommodating the Liberals, but when Mr. Lloyd George tried to tempt it still further, some of his own men felt that he was going too far. If the Government had been defeated and had appealed to the country, the Lloyd George group of Liberals would have been finished. That is why some of the group deliberately abstained from voting and four Liberals voted with the Government. The prompt resignation of the Liberal Whip, Sir William Edge after his voting with the Government is but one sign of the demoralisation that has come over the Liberal Party. It will not be long before the Liberals will have to choose between Socialism and Conservatism.

One-Sided Unity.

The reported reunion of the two sections of the Muslim League is a welcome move so far as it goes, but that by itself does not bring the solution of the Hindu-Muslim question any nearer. It is even possible that the circumstances in which the reunion has taken place may make that solution even harder than it is. The League was split over the question of co-operation with the Simon Commission. When that question became obsolete, some doubt remained as to whether there was any substantial difference between the Sir Mahomed Shafi and Mr. Jinnah's followers on the problem of communal representation under a Swaraj constitution. But the doubt was resolved by Mr. Jinnah practically going over to the Shafi group. The Committee appointed by the Delhi Conference will have a pretty hard task to reconcile the Jinnah-Shafi demands with world-recognised principles of Nationalism.

A Compromise.

The new College that is to be shortly started at Andheri is a product of the times and carries with it some taint of communalism. One cannot help wishing that a temple of knowledge were spared the taint and every trace of it. But in the present state of things, with communities distrusting each other, and with so many precedents of denominational schools and collegess forcing sectarian instruction on students and yet receiving State aid, the new College may be suffered as a lesser evil, much like joint electorates with reservation of seats. It is not too much to hope that things will be set right ere long. A much greater evil is communalism in the services, in fighting which we may prefer special educational facilities to backward communities, so that the principle of merit in service may be sooner established. The Ismail College will justify its existence if while specialising in Islamic studies it numbers among its students at least as many non-Muslim students as Muslim students.

A Technological College.

A Technological College for the Bombay Presidency has long been the most discussed and least financed project in matters educational. Government profess to be in complete sympathy with the idea, appoint a committee to investigate it, keep the committee's report under consideration long enough to render it obsolete and then appoint another committee. There is besides the ever-handy plea of want of funds. It is a poor plea for a Government to advance when an urgent nation-building programme is in need of funds and when they somehow contrive to find funds for their own pet schemes. It is an unconscionable plea when it is urged to put off indefinitely a technological institute which in the long run adds to the country's material wealth. The debate in the Legislative Council on this subject on Friday was like similar ones on many previous occasions. It put off the scheme once again. If the present Government cannot find funds for the scheme, they should make room for those who can.

His Word.

Caller: "Are you sure the manager is not in?"

Office Boy: "Do you doubt his word, sir?"

WORLD OF SPORT

HINTS FOR RACEGOERS.

Likely Winners To-day.

This has been a crowded week of racing which has given racegoers no rest. The results of recent meetings have not favoured backers. "Pilot" again gave some valuable hints for the last fixture which must have helped readers in their attempt to spot the winners.

The Northumberland Plate a real test of stamina will be decided to-day.

HOPPY should take this event. He stays well and ran a great race in the Byculla Club Cup the other day.

ROSCOMMON and CHEERFUL GIFT have the necessary stamina to be dangerous rivals to the best.

CAVERN will carry the green and white Askuran jacket in the Foxhill Plate which he ought to win.

PUFFIN is right away at his best again and is worth a flutter.

BIRDWOOD is an honest customer and will not surprise one to see him in "the money."

The Kolhapur stable has a strong hand in the Houghton Plate where HUNTER must figure prominently.

I am told RIGH PAIRC is quietly fancied. Note him as a good thing with same form to his credit at Headquarters.

WESTERHAM should be trusted once more. The son of Buchan is always flattering on the track.

The March Plate looks a gift for CERTAINLY.

LADY LUCK and SHANAWAZ should add plenty of interest to the finish.

For the Juniors' Handicap I like nothing better than APLOMA who has won in better company.

FIONNUALA and NANNY are expected to give the most trouble.

Syed Mustapha has YAFAR and ARCADIA in the race for the Bandra Plate, and the winner must come from one of these.

YONA and AL BASIL must be having a big say at the finish of this distance affair.

MOOFID is bound to be well backed for the Bassein Plate. I think he will score comfortably.

SHEEMA and WALIDA are both proved stayers and will not be out of the picture.

WADYA BEG, ASLAN BEG and ROLLS ROYCE are the three most likely ones in the first division of the Bunder Abbas Plate.

DILSHER and EMPIRE should be troubling the judge in Division II and MARIKA is worth a bet at suitable odds.

A new company in Cyril Northcote's London Revels performed before a large audience at the Royal Opera House on Tuesday night.

The Company consists of several useful artistes which was evident from the numerous items played. In comedy numbers G. W. Desmond better known as "Dismal" Desmond was quite good and Will Millar had an opportunity to use his pleasing light baritone. Miss Yvette Deane and Clyde Fields were seen to advantage in song and dance. Cyril Northcote an outsize in comedians on the stage, was extremely funny in what he said and did. Ira Vanda executed some pleasing song numbers while Myrtelle Skewes, Teddie Scarfe and Jack Harris were in charge of the jazz.

BOMBAY RACES.

—:o:—

Acceptances For Monday

2-30 p.m.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the 3rd Class. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners, after 31st March, 1928, once 7 lbs., twice 12 lbs., oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs

Plassey 8-13, Shamah 8-11, Indian Gold 8-10, Strephon 8-7, Brigand 8-7, Black Tiger 8-6, Rolls Royce 8-6, Wadya Beg 8-4, Sa'ee 8-4, Rin Tin Tin 8-0, Phiroze 8-0, Yebrin 7-8, Collector 7-8, Young Sadian 7-8, Waalim 7-8, Atshar 7-8, Arkan 7-8, Dubboos 7-8, Hubayjan 7-8, Nash Nash 7-4, Aslan Beg 7-4.

3-0 p.m.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500 second Rs 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the 3rd Class. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners, after 31st March, 1928, once 7 lbs., twice 12 lbs., oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Newfoundland 9-3, Sialkot 9-3, Sunny Day 8-13, Baby Ben 8-13, Money Maker 8-13, Dilsher 8-12, Mujama'a 8-11, Red Indian 8-10, Sinnan 8-10, Tiar 8-4, Andhra Valley 8-10, Nobility 8-9, Star of Arabia 8-6, Empire 8-4, Anchor 8-4, Hayar 8-4, Golden Eagle 8-0, Rainbow 8-0, Marika 7-11, Shekib 7-8, Sattam 7-8.

3-30 p.m

THE MARCH PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses the 3rd and 4th Classes.

Nix 9-3, Silver Charm 9-2, Winkford 9-2, Gapencais 8-12, Four Square 8-10, Starter 8-6, Jayakumari 8-3, Shanawaz 7-12, Glenshiel 7-10, The Rajah 7-4, Lady Luck 8-3, Meena 8-1, Certainly 7-7, Qui Vive 7-5, Bonaparte 7-0.

4-0 p.m.

THE JUNIORS' HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000 second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses 3, 4 and 5 years old only in the 3rd Class.

Nix 9-2, Suyodhan 9-1, Aploma 8-12, Friar Melody's Pride 8-13 Fly Blue 8-5, Fionnuala 8-13, Orphan Maid 8-13, Some Lady 8-11, Harvard 8-4, Red Astrachan 8-0 Broken Vow 7-10, Nanny 7-4, Qui Vive 7-4.

4-30 p.m.

THE BANDRA PLATE.—Distance about 1-1|2 miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 5,00; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the 3rd Class. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1928, once 7 lbs., twice 12 lbs., oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Safety 9-4, Joyfuss 9-3, Arcadia 8-13, Yafar 8-4, Hamdani 8-11, Tajuldowla 8-10, Al Basil 8-10, Amarira 8-6, Black Tiger 8-1, Muyassar 7-12, Yona 7-9, Aahedeb 6-13, Arkan 6-13.

5-0 p.m.

THE HOUGHTON PLATE.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs 750. A handicap for horses in the 3rd and 4th Classes.

Bray Prince 9-5, Lucky Man 9-1, Indian Star 9-0, Hunter 7-7, Asterisk 8-13, Westerham 8-8, Knight's Cross 8-7, Red Rash 8-7, Chapatti 8-2, Mintree 7-8, Righ Pairc 8-6, Quatre Bras 8-4, Anything 8-3, Pomme Anna 8-0, Fireaway 6-13, Alpine 6-12.

5-30 p.m.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND HANDICAP.—Distance 2 miles.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000. A handicap for all horses.

School Boy 9-8, Hoppy 8-9, Shipshape 9-7, Concilliator 9-0, Balderston 8-10, Stinger 8-9, Cheerful Gift 8-4, Green Flag 8-2, Eastern Bloom 7-12, Trajanus 7-5, Roscommon 7-4, Milltown 6-12.

6-0 p.m.

THE FOXHILL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Class.

Grand Wazir 9-0, Ardley 9-0, Birdwood 8-13, Cul de Sac 8-12, North-West Passage 8-12, Hotstuff 7-4, Puffin 8-10, Miss Mount 8-10, Charmaine 8-9, L. S. D. 8-8, Cavern 8-3, Blanchailles 8-2, Pack Up 7-11, Lazy Martin 7-11, Halim 7-8.

6-30 p.m.

THE BASSEIN PLATE.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st Class.

Avar 9-12, Shamsuzzaman 9-12, Sheema 9-10, Sannah 9-4, Sarsam 9-3, Shivaji Prasad 9-1, Walida 8-9, Funny Face 8-8, Dhidna'a 8-8, Robert 8-7, Aasuf 8-5, Moofid 8-3, Amar 7-10, Tiger King 7-9, Adwan 7-7, Prince Edward 7-3, Ferdinand 7-0, Manji 6-13.

BOMBAY, RACES.

—:o:—

Selections For To-day's Races.

(BY SENEX.")

2-30 p.m.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE.—Div. I. 7 furlongs.

ASLAN BEG	1
SA'EE	2
WADYA BEG	3

3-0 p.m.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE.—Div. II. 7 furlongs.

EMPIRE	1
DILSHER	2
MARIKA	3

3-30 p.m.

THE MARCH PLATE.—7 furlongs.

CERTAINLY	1
SHANAWAZ	2
LADY LUCK	3

4-0 p.m.

THE JUNIORS HANDICAP.—5 furlongs.

APLOMA	1
HARVARD	2
FIONNUALA	3

4-30 p.m.

THE BANDRA PLATE.—About 1½ Miles.

YONA	1
YAFAR	2
AL BASIL	3

5-0 p.m.

THE HOUGHTON PLATE.—1¼ Miles.

HUNTER	1
ANYTHING	2
WESTERHAM	3

5-30 p.m.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND HANDICAP.—2 Miles.

HOPPY	1
CHEERFUL GIFT	2
ROSCOMMON	3

6-0 p.m.

THE FOXHILL PLATE.—6 furlongs.

CAVERN	1
PUFFIN	2
NORTHWEST PASSAGE.	3

6-30 p.m.

THE BASSEIN PLATE.—1¼ miles.

MOOFID	1
SARSAM	2
WALIDA	3

LAND REVENUE IN BURMA.

—:o:—

Demand For Postponement.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANGOON, Feb. 24.

In the Burma Legislative Council, Tharrawady U. P. set the ball rolling by moving his resolution recommending to the Government to postpone Land Revenue till June next, owing to the abnormally low rates of Paddy. He gave a graphic description of the miseries of the poor peasants who were driven to desperation and reduced to a stage of starvation. He appealed to the Government not to insist on their pound of flesh and show practical sympathy towards the peasants.

"TRUSTEES OF PEOPLE."

Tharrawady U. Pu in clear terms said there was good deal of truth in the report that the Burma Government worked hand in glove with the European Millers of paddy and rice It was with a view to assist this monopolistic class that the Government refused to reduce the land revenue or to postpone its collection. This remark further created a storm upon which one of the official members remarked "they (Europeans) were trustees of the people." There were cries of "Who appointed you trustees?" The President had one again to intervene.

The resolution on being put to vote was declared carried by 49 against 21 amidst cheers.

HUGE DEFICIT.

It is speculated whether the Government of Burma would respect the wishes of the Burma Council. Lobby circles report that there is not the least possibility of the bureaucracy showing any sympathy with the peasants. Apart from this if the Land revenue were to be postponed, the Budget would have a deficit of 2 crores of rupees, and as the Finance Member pointed out, it would be a hard task for the Government to maintain the stability with such a huge deficit.

SHWE DAGON PAGODA

The Shwe Dagon Pagoda is the most beautiful Pagoda in Burma, built by the Buddhists at a cost of more than a crore of rupees. This Pagoda containes innumerable images of Gautama Budha, and the whole site on the slope of a hillock is sacred to this community.

The Government owing to the strategic situation of this hillock, which commands the beautiful view of the Irrawady river, had taken possession of it for posting the military The Burmese had taken strong objections to this appropriation of their holy land, but to no effect. Agitation continued for the last sixty years. Ultimately, the matter was decided and the Government decided to restore the land to the Buddhist Community, and the formal delivery of the new deed of grant of the Pagoda will take place on 2nd March (Sunday). This d is going to be celebrated by the Burmese as a gala day and mighty preparations for its celebration are going on in as much as, the Burmese people think they have scored a great victory after a strenuous fight of over sixty years.

BURMA BAMBOO PULP.

It is an open secret that Bamboo pulp projects undertaken in the past by Indians in Burma failed—obviously due to want of sufficient protection from the state. The thick and rich forests of Bamboo in the Araccan and Tavoy districts of Burma, afford unique opportunities for keen businessmen to explore this new avenue of business, but it is to be deplored that all Indian enterprizes in this direction have failed.

It is reported that the Burma Government have recently offered special concessions to a powerful Syndicate recently formed in London. The activities of this company will be watched by the Government and every possible assistance needed for the successful prosecution of this industry is going to be given to this English syndicate. On the whole its future looks promising. One feels sure that with the strong financial backing coupled with state aid, the Company is bound to meet with success, which similar Indian concerns could not achieve.

PERSIAN NOTES.

EDUCATION AND WOMEN.

(BY G. K. N.)

II.

With reference to the embezzlement in the granary, the "Shafaq-Sorkh" learns that some of the deliquents have been compelled to make good the loss to Government.

Another article by a Persian lady on the education of the Persian girls welcomes the discussion of the problems of education by her sisters in the Teheran newspapers. But the results of the controversy appears to be rather disappointing. The various lady correspondents complain of their being deprived of their liberties and rights and that if they had the necessary emancipation they would render to society, their country, and humanity at large as much service as is rendered by their sisters in Europe. The lady correspondent of the "Golshan" finds fault with the existing system of education. The present method, we are told, has only changed the old vices for new. The women of the olden times harmed themselves in the public baths and at the religious meetings, whilst our present-day girls of the educated classes exhibit their temper by bickerings and the use of free invectives in newspapers. This writer believes that the Persian woman can render assistance to the Government and the nation by modesty and practice of the older stern (domestic virtues and not by acquiring a few words of French or English or by cutting the hair after the fashion of boys and by the profuse use of powder and perfume and indulgence in talks about cinemas and articles of toilet.

HOSTEL IN PARIS.

Mr. Ala, the Persian Minister in Paris, having made out a case for the construction of a hostel for the Persian students in Paris, it has been decided to make the necessary financial arrangements for a building in the vicinity of the University of Paris.

Two weighty articles of considerable interest to financiers on the present condition of the world exchange especially as it affects Persia have been contributed by Mr. Gilbert Dussi, the head of the firm of Castelli Brothers of New York in Persia in the "Messager de Teheran."

The jurists Aga-ba-bov and M. Planiol contribute to the same periodical information which will prove of high importance to those interested in Persia in general and indespensable to students of international law on the rights of the foreigners with regard to the immovable property in Persia.

A very useful edition to the periodical literature of Persia is found in the bi-lingual French and Persian "Revue Commerciale" which gives a very correct estimate of the economic situation of the country with reference to its forests, match factories, participation of the country in the coming European Exhibitions and the new tariff regulations.

According to the "Golshan" on account of the pressure brought to bear upon certain business houses in Russia a few of them after having undergone liquidation have returned to Persia.

On account of the insufficiency of water supplied by Karaj canal to Teheran, another irrigation scheme has been taken in hand for the water supply of the city which is expected to be ready in a few months.

The Government have employed the Junkers Agency for the use of their aeroplanes from which to spray antidotes against the plague of the locusts which are proving as disastrous in parts of Persia as in Sindh and other districts of India.

At last a tannery has been set up in Meshhed, the necessary machinery having arrived from Germany. It will work with a dynamo. It may yet mean a shoe-factory for Persia which exports its hides cheap to Russia and buys costly foot wear from Paris and New York.

INNES AT HIS BEST.

Combined Attack On Indian Leaders.

BRITISH MERCHANTS ALARMED.

RANGOON, Feb. 28.

"Your Excellency warned us last year of the increasing difficulty of keeping business separate from politics. We prefer an atmosphere of business and like to keep out of political arena, except when we are driven in by necessity of defending our own and the country's best interests. All we ask for is peace and good Government and fair field and no favour," thus observed Mr. W. T. Henry, President, addressing the annual meeting of the Burma Chamber of Commerce held this evening.

MANY "BUTS."

He added they should watch with equanimity any amount of political advance which might be granted to India within the British Empire, but such events as attempt to assassinate Viceroy, strong opposition at the Lahore Congress to the resolution congratulating him on his escape, resolutions favouring complete political severance of India from British Empire, active preparation to obtain impossible demands by so-called non-violent means, had forced them to consider that political advance to the extent desired by the extremist section would be at present disastrous to peace and good Government.

SHIPPING MONOPOLY

Further when they saw Indian shipping interest, instead of adopting economic means to obtain their desire to exclude all but Indian-owned and run shipping from the coastal trade, adopting political means backed by politically minded element they were forced to the conclusion that too rapid advance at this stage would not certainly leave them fair field. For these reasons India's political advance should be undertaken with great caution. Reviewing the different trades, he said, generally speaking trading condition in 1929 was as unsatisfactory as the previous year.

INNES RAMPANT.

The Governor addressing the Chamber reiterated necessity of businessmen taking part in politics and avoiding benevolent aloofness. He asked them to remember that it was a part of the plan of political extremists in India to identify British businessmen with British Government and attack the latter through the former. He pointed out that continuous propaganda was being carried on to prove the fitness of India for independence.

A FIERCE TRIBE.

The Governor added for hundred years or more the people of India had been a sheltered people. That was the only way one could explain Mr. Gandhi's belief that if there were self-Government in India, and if British troops were removed there would be nothing to fear from fierce intractable and fanatical tribes on the Northwest Frontier.

He thought that officials and businessmen ought, as opportunity offered, plainly set forth fact and removed wrong impressions. Touching upon the question of foreign capital the Governor emphasised its necessity to develop India and to solve the problem of proverty.

SHIPPING MONOPOLY.

Regarding the controversy over coastal shipping trade the Governor wondered whether the solution would be in the direction of transferring registry of ships belonging to British companies now in England in that trade and arrangements being made whereby shares of those companies could be brought and sold on Indian Stock Exchange. Regarding rise trade he opined it might be fairly concluded that depression was a passing phase and there was no reason for pessimism. But he emphasised necessity of growing more and better paddy to hold their own in competition.—A. P.

PRINCES RESENT GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION.

"TWO SOVEREIGNS IN ONE STATE".

Crown Must Retain The Power Insists The Viceroy.

When the Chamber of Princes met on Friday last a resolution was moved by the Maharaja of Bikaner complaining against Government's intervention.

The Maharaja moved that in the opinion of the Chamber the time s now opportune for defining by joint consultation between the nominees of the Viceroy and those of the Chamber the basis of intervention in the internal affairs of the States. He said the opinion of the Butler Committee that paramountcy must remain paramount was a counsel of despair. If they could lay down in what case there should be no intervention they would achieve something.

The present policy was like setting up two sovereigns in one State, one ruler and the other Political Agent. He bitterly complained of repeated interference even in domestic affairs and said that intrigue by State officials was encouraged. He said the lesser the intervention the greater would be the all-round prosperity in the States and their relations with the Government would be harmonious.

There were two schools of thought, one holding the view to scrap the treaties and the other to honour them in the fair name of England. So also there was one school of thought for intervention, while the other was opposed to it. A popularised form of Government may leave the Princes alone or may like to work in co-operation or may even tend to intervene in State affairs. These very fears compelled them now to be assured of their interests being safeguarded and that there would be no intervention.

In supporting the resolution the Nawab of Bhopal said their trouble lay in the evil results of misapplication of the doctrine of paramountcy. All of them were attacked more or less seriously and frequently with discomfort in the form of Intervention, the results of which varied the feeling of uneasiness and occurrences of alute irritation.

VICEROY ON CLEAR ISSUES.

The Viceroy, speaking on the resolution asking for a joint consultation on the question of intervention said:—

The two speeches to which we have listened, have been delivered with great frankness and have been full of interest and I should like, if I may, though constrained to make one or two observations in regard to them, to congratulate those, who have delivered them upon the ability, with which they marshalled their observations. I made a few observations on this question in my opening speech, to which I do not deside to add anything material and which I think represent my general feeling on this very difficult question and intervene for a moment or two now rather for different purposes.

I think that there is perhaps a certain danger if the matter is left before the public at a stage at which a discussion has been brought by the two speakers to whom we have just listened. There may be some danger of the public obtaining an incorrect perspective of the problem, which should be as much regretted by Your Highnesses as it would be by myself.

The Nawab of Bhopal, in seconding, said that he was proposing to apply himself mainly to the situation to-day and the Maharaja of Bikaner in proposing, told that he would in part apply himself to the position of yesterday and I could not help in thinking that the implication of a part of his speech in moving the resolution would be that Political Officers and Rulers are perpetually at loggerheads.

The Maharaja of Bikaner: That was not my intention.

The Viceroy: I need hardly say that I myself am proof against such a misconception. I am only seeking to protect the public, who might be left to wonder how any system, open to such difficulties, could work at all and while both the Maharaja of Bikaner and I should no doubt agree that there might be occasions on which Political Officers or for that matter Rulers might say or do things that we, wiser than they, should prefer to have said or done differently.

Yet I am sure that none of Your Highnesses would contest the statement that the relations of the Rulers with the Political Officers and the relations of the Political Officers with the Rulers had been in the main one of mutual respect and mutual friendship and that each officer and ruler with whom he served had probably a long period of friendship to their credit and that brings me to the general observation that I would make. I think it is important in considering this matter to keep our eyes fixed upon the realities of the problem.

DRAW A MORAL.

I do not for a moment contest the Nawab Sahib's views that it is of great importance to the Princes to seek as close a definition as possible of the basis of intervention. On the other hand, I would ask him to draw what seems to me a moral full of significance from the fact as pointed out in Sir Harcourt Butler's report in paragraph 37, in which actual cases during a period of ten years of intervention are enumerated and as anybody can see who looks at the paragraph in which they are set out in their own fortunately very insignificant and limited proportions. And I have yet to learn of a well administered State, which has ever had cause to complain within our own working time of unreasonable intervention by the representative of the Paramount Powe

I speak, no doubt, from a different angle from that of Your Highnesses in this matter, because I speak as one, who is responsible for the advice given the Crown on this matter of intervention and I can assure Your Highnesses that you will be very ready to believe that there is no part of a Viceroy's duty to which he has devoted more anxious thought, which causes him a greater measure of disquiet and anxiety than cases on the border line, cases of rights or desirability of intervention.

GROSS MIS-GOVERNMENT.

It is commonly said that intervention should be closely defined and should be as far as possible divested of any discretionary element. With that as the academic principle many might be disposed to agree, but I would ask Your Highnesses to bear in mind that kind of case that we all have in mind or have before us, that of extreme mis-government, or extreme financial embarrassment, leading to mis-government that any of those cases no ultimately involve—and it is as well that it should be recognised—discretionary action.

A Viceroy, when any such case arises, has to say to himself. " If the degree of financial embarrassment in this State is such that unless it is checked it will lead to gross mis-government and will lead to all evils that will follow from that" and, therefore, it is in my judgment impossible to suppose that whatever plan you adopt to regulate the relations of the Paramount Power to Indian States you can never wholly get rid of that discretionary reserve of judgment, that has to be allowed in the person of the King's representative. And it is for that reason that—I do not know that I should have been moved to make these observations had it not been for one observation that fell from His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, in which he said discussing this very point that he thought that in very exceptional cases and on a basis of mutual consent intervention might be justified—I do not think there is ever likely to be mutual consent because my whole case is based on the assumption that there would be so grave an instance of maladministration that the maladministrator would be the last person ever likely to consent and, therefore, I am afraid that the Nawab in that respect is advancing an ideal which in this imperfect world we can hardly hope to attain.

GOVT.'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Your Highnesses know sufficiently my mind and you knew sufficiently the minds of my predecessors to feel sure that intervention, while it must, as I think, retain that discretionary element for which I have argued, is resorted to only in the rarest possible cases and that it is with the utmost distaste, the utmost reluctance and unwillingness that resort is had to it and, therefore, while I proceed to put the motion to the Chamber and while I should be willing to go as far as I possibly can with Your Highnesses in examining the general grounds on which, in mutual consultation, the purposes of the resolution might be examined, I did feel bound to make it plain, in justice to what I conceive to be my responsibility and in justice to what I also believe to be Your Highnesses' purposes as far as I can see, the real difficulties in an attempt to reduce to a narrow legal difintion matters that in some of their aspects for reasons that I have said must always continue to retain the discretionary elements.

After the Viceroy had concluded his speech on the intervention resolution the Nawab of Bhopal explained that what he said was that Political Officers been their best friends on the whole, but not all of them and it was these unfortunate exceptions who had done the damage.

The resolution was put to the House and carried.

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INDIA'S EXTRA BURDEN OF TAXATION.

(Continued From Page 12.)

hand, there is a permanent and unavoidable shortage of revenue, then the position must be tackled boldly in order to establish, before it is too late, a sound foundation.

In order to judge whether the present condition is permanent or not, there are two main aspects to be examined, that is to say, one must ask, on the one hand, whether the expenditure required this year is abnormally high and capable, either now or in future years, of reduction, and, on the other hand, whether the revenue anticicipated is below the normal expectation owing to special circumstances which are unlikely to be repeated.

As to expenditure, I have already drawn the distinction between actual administrative outgoings on the one hand, and, on the other, such items as interest on debt and those provisions which do not represent actual outgoings in cash, but which are required, on principales of sound finance, as reserve against established or accuing liabilities. I will deal first with administrative expenditure. In regard to this I have, during the past year, in accordance with an undertaking which I gave to the Assembly in my last budget speech, conducted in the Finance Department a close scrutiny and survey of the growth of expenditure during the past five years. Reports have been prepared for each Department and these have been circulated to members of the Standing Finance Committee. A good deal remains to be done in the way of completing the details of this Enquiry, but I have gone far enough to come to the conclusion that, for various reasons, we cannot count on being able to find any "substantial" margin for reduction in the cost of the civil administration of the Central Government. In fact, with all the new services and heads which are being pressed for consideration, it is only by the exercise of the most rigid control that we shall be able to keep the growth of expenditure within bounds. The possibility, therefore, of cutting down administrative expenditure, does not, in my opinion, afford any substantial ground for postponing the imposition of taxation to meet the present deficit But, by accepting this conclusion, I do not imply that the search for possibilities of reducing our present scale of expenditure must be abandoned. It has, in fact, been decided by Government—and the proposal has recently been reported by me to the Standing Finance Committee—to appoint an officer on special duty to continue the examination in further detail. It is, in my opinion, necessary to carry out a very close detailed investigation of the causes which have led in the past, and are still leading, to a steady increase in expenditure. Those members of this Assembly who have sat with me on the Standing Finance Committee are fully aware of the difficulties in this matter. Applications are made in a particular case for improvement of conditions of pay in particular offices. A good case is made out and the improvement, involving perhaps by itself only a moderate increase in expenditure, is approved. But one move leads to another and it is inevitably found that other sections of Government staff, claiming to be working in similar conditions, again press that a similar improvement shall be accorded to them. These claims are difficult to resist, and, moreover, it must be remembered that the control does not lie entirely in the hands of the Central Government. It often happens that a particular claim is pressed in order to afford to members of some branch of a Central Government Department, conditions equally favourable with those prevailing for men in the service of the Provincial Governments working under similar conditions and in the same place. But the time has come for a comprehensive review of the whole situation, so that we may ascertain what claims on these grounds are likely to be pressed in future and that we may, if possible, fix, in consultation with the Local Governments, certain uniform principles from which there can be no departure. Apart from such special cases, the Government have become committed, in the past years, to time-scale system of pay, the full effects of which were not perhaps appreciated at the time when they were granted. These put upon us definite and unavoidable commitments, and I have already indicated that the normal rate of increase under this heading amounts to something like 25 lakhs per annum.

It is important that we should know where we stand in this matter and also when it is likely that the peak of this increase will be reached and what the figure of Government expenditure at that point will be. It is this kind of question which justifies the special appointment to which I have referred, for, the time is coming when, as part of the constitutional reforms which we shall have to consider it will be necessary to re-arrange the distribution of heads of revenue between the Central Government and the Provincial Governments. When that time comes, it is essential that we should be able to assess, with some accuracy, what our own future commitments are likely to be

RETRENCHMENT ENQUIRY.

These remarks cover one kind of growth in expenditure. But I shall be asked whether, even admitting that this kind of growth inevitable, it is not possible to make large cuts in the number of appointments and in the amount of the personal employed. This, indeed, is a subject which will come within the purview of the special examination which we propose. But I should be deceiving this Assembly if I were to hold out any expectation of large economies in this direction. I doubt whether it is adequately realised to what an extent the gradual development of the present form of constitution is placing increased work on the shoulders of the officials of the Central Government, and I do not think it is an exaggeration to say that there is not a single department of the Government of India in which those occupying the higher appointments are not at present overworked. Indeed, I think it far more likely that, as representative institutions grow and sessions of the Legislative Assembly become longer, it will be necessary to divide up some of the existing Departments and create new appointments for their representation in this Assembly.

ELIMINATION OF CERTAIN SERVICES

I may, however, again be asked whether there is not a possibility of a different form of economy in the shape of elimination of certain services. At the time of the last big retrenchment movement, certain accessory services were largely cut down, particularly Scientific Departments and such minor departments as the Statistical Branch. My reply to such a question would again be that, unfortunately, it is only too likely that the move will be in the other direction. We are, in fact, at present faced with the need for meeting the demands of a large number of new services. Hon. members are only too familiar with some of these. The development of agricultural research, for example, is an entirely new demand, as also is that of civil aviation. The former is one which may be fruitful of great benefit to the country; the latter is necessary unless India is to lose her place among the civilised nations of the world. Moreover, it brings in its train other needs such as the development of meteorology and wireless organisation. Again, if we look back on the cuts that were made during the last retrenchment campaign, I think it will be generally admitted, as proved by experience, that, in some respects at least, the economy has not been worth the sacrifice. In advancing this opinion, I have particularly in mind the Statistical Branch; and there, as some Hon. members know, we have, in response to a far-seeing demand which has been pressed by various influential members of this House, started on a course which will, I hope, provide those statistics for the gauging of the country's economic conditions which it so badly needs. Public opinion generally seems to be awakening to the desire that the Government of India should adopt a far more active and constructive economic policy than it has followed in the past, and that, in many matters, the Central Government should take upon themselves the responsibility of giving a lead and assistance to the Provincial Governments. This is a desire with which I most heartily sympathise, and it would, in my opinion, be false economy to resist it.

Lastly, I would impress on Hon. members one consideration which has been brought before me very vividly in the course of my work in the Finance Department. The Central Government are directly responsible for the administration of certain areas, and I am afraid that one cannot resist the conclusion that the standard of services provided for in those areas, has, in many respects, been allowed to fall behind that prevailing in the neighbouring areas under Provincial Administrations. This is not a state of affairs which the Central Government can view with equanimity, and I feel convinced that there are considerable arrears to be made up in this direction.

For all these reasons, I have myself regretfully come to the conclusion, which I have already stated, namely, that, however energetically and ruthlessly the search for economies is carried out,—and I shall myself welcome any measures for the conduct of such a search,—there is not room for any "substantial" reduction in the civil expenditure of the Central Government.

If it turns to those other kinds of expenditure to which I have referred, namely, those measures for the support of sound financial principles and the provision of adequate reserves against our obligations, I could not honestly put before this Assembly proposals less adequate than those which I have framed. It is, my view, of vital importance that, at this stage in India's constitutional development, when we stand at the threshold of a new, constitutional advance, nothing should be done which would suggest to the outside world that India's credit will be less carefully preserved in the future than in the past. India must be above suspicion in this respect, and, in the end, I am convinced that this will prove sound economy and, by improving the country's credit, help materially to reduce the burden of interest which it will have to pay.

(To be continued.)

THE TALK OF THE DAY

IS

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COLLEGE STUDENTS SENTENCED.

—:o:—

For Sedition.

JALPAIGURI, Feb. 28.

The Magistrate sentenced Bijoy Hore, I.Sc. student from Rajshahi college, Chinilal Bose, First year student C. M. S. College Calcutta, Swaprakash Dutt, matric student Jalpaiguri to pay a fine of Rs. 200 each and in default to undergo 4 months simple imprisonment and Birendra Kumar Dutt, Shashdhar Kar and Bhupati Kumar Chaunda to six months simple imprisonment for sedition.—Free Press.

KAKORI PRISONERS.

—:o:—

Condition Very Serious.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 28.

A telegram received by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President from Bareilly states that the condition of the Kakori hunger-strikers is very precarious and they are not as yet admitted to B. class treatment.—Free Press.

M. L. C. TO SIT MUM.

—:o:—

HIGH COURT'S ORDER.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

Before Justices Pearson and Mullick, application for bail on behalf of Mr. J. L. Banerjee moved and bail was granted, on counsel for Banerjee giving an undertaking that Banerjee will not participate in or address any public meeting nor write anything in any newspaper or magazine pending the disposal of appeal.

He was however permitted to attend the Bengal Council where he must not make speeches.—Free Press.

EDITOR RESIGNS.

—:o:—

"Saturday Review's" Change Of Policy.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Rugby.—The editor of the well-known political and literary weekly "Saturday Review," Mr. Gerald Barry has resigned in consequence of the paper having been committed by its Board of Directors to the support of the United Empire Party. The entire editorial staff and contributors have followed the editor's example.—B.O.W.

UNTOUCHABLES INVADE NASIK.

Temple Entry To Be Forced.

VOLUNTEERS CONVERGING ON "KALARAM TEMPLE".

Elaborate preparations have been going on for some time past by the untouchables of Nasik District, who are launching a Satyagraha campaign on Sunday, March 2, at the famous "Kalaram Temple".

It is expected that nearly 10,000 untouchables would assemble on Sunday and go through the principal thoroughfares of the city in procession to the temple in Panchvati.

It is reported that a very large number of men and women have been enrolled as soldiers in the Satyagraha army. Dr. Ambedkar, the leader of the movement, would be leaving Bombay to-night with some of the prominent workers of the Social Equality League.

GOING TO NASIK.

A large contingent of the "suppressed class" people will also be going to Nasik to-night. The Satyagraha volunteers from all around the district are also reaching Nasik during the course of the day.

Arrangements have been made to encamp the men in the "Maharwada" there. Touchables are also busy to counter-act the move.

Government has also made necessary arrangements to preserve peace and order!

Sensational development are expected.

TOWARDS COMMUNAL HARMONY ?

—:o:—

Give And Take Spirit In Delhi.

SAPRU CONFERENCE COMMITTEE AND SAFEGAURDS.

NEW DELHI, March 1.

The Committee appointed by the Leaders' Conference transacted important business at to-day's sitting, which lasted three hours. Sir A. P. Patro was in the chair. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was absent as he had left for Allahabad owing to his mother's illness. A large number of points was placed before the Committee and Sir A. P. Patro lucidly summarised them. He classified the proposals made by the Mahomedans as those relating to safeguards, and those relating to representation in the Legislature, in other words, whether separate or joint electorates should form the basis of representation of Muslims and other minorities. Sir A. P. Patro took up these questions in groups for convenience of discussion as most of these were inter-dependent. Then there were certain proposals which did not require much discussion, while there were others on which there would be differences of opinion.

SAFEGUARDS.

The first group of safeguards placed before the Committee for discussion related to guarantees of full religious liberty and safeguarding of culture, education, language and legislative measures, or resolutions affecting Muslims and other minorities. The discussion proceeded on a very friendly and in a give-and-take spirit. Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Mahomed Shafi, Moulana Mahomed Ali, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Colonel Gidney, Colonel Crawford and Dr. Moonje participated. The principles underlying the two propositions were accepted, but the form in which they should be expressed was reserved. Pandit Malaviya supported the form that appeared in the report of the All-Parties' Conference of 1928, while the form which appeared in the German constitution and which was the form proposed by Mr. Jinnah was also discussed. The final draft will be made later.

The Committee reassembles tomorrow afternoon, and meanwhile it is expected that the members will come prepared more definitely on the other proposals placed before them.—A. P.

MINORITIES CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To Suspend Communal Propaganda.

NEW DELHI, March 1.

A consultative meeting of minorities was held to-day at Western Hostel attended by representatives of the Muslim, European, Parsee, Indian Christian, Depressed Classes and other minority communities. Sir Mahomed Shafi presided.

The meeting welcomed the Viceroy's announcement, formed a Committee to carry on propaganda for the protection of the interests of minorities and decided to open an office in Bombay.

The meeting also resolved to suspend for the present further action on communal matters, in the hope that the Committee appointed by the Leaders' Conference summoned by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru recently, would succeed in formulating an agreed settlement of communal differences.—A. P.

Satindranath Sen To See Gandhiji.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

Sjt. Satindranath Sen was present in the Court when the Mechubazar bomb find prisoners were tried. Since he was very weak he had to be helped to the court room. He leaves for Sabarmati to-morrow to meet Mahatmaji.—Free Press.

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What the People Say

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE NOT WANTED.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wish to draw attention of the public through your esteemed journal to a very grave aspect of the recent budget. I may be mistaken in my humble opinion.

At the outset, I may say that the policy of Imperial preference is thrust upon the legislature without any discussion on its merits by pushing concrete proposals based on the virtual adoption of that policy and that too under the cover of His Majesty's Government—all that before an emptied legislature. The question of Imperial Preference is just the point where His Majesty's Government may be invited to lay it before the Indian public to have full and frank discussion and to have exchange of views outside the restricted scope and atmosphere of the budget and pending that, all formulation of concrete proposals may be suspended. If the matter is pressed to voting, the national votes in the legislature having disappeared, the present element of Indian and non-Indian members should withdraw and walk-out on this issue. It will be true form of non-co-operation "with an evil" which is beyond one's control. The evil to be cured and must be exposed as such towards that purpose.

Now I propose to revert to what I call the grave aspect of this budget. (It must be understood that I do not accept Imperial Preference).

Before the war, and even to-day, trade in grey cloth is the principal factor because millions of Indians use cloth in grey state. The Indian mill industry has vast trade and stake in grey output. Now the proposed 5 per cent. additional "protective" duty, making up a total of 20 per cent. duty with provision for an alternative form of the same in shape of minimum duty of 3-1|2 annas per lb. on 'plain grey cloth,' is ostensibly aimed at grey import from Japan and other countries; at the same time it restricts the application in two ways. (A) It excludes all other grey cloths which are not plain greys; e.g. dhoties with borders, sarries with stripes or borders, etc. Bengal is the biggest consumer in the latter style. Bombay and Bengal are the biggest consumers in the former. The duty to be effective must extend to any cloth in grey state—not necessarily plain.

(B) It excludes grey production of the United Kingdom, i.e., grey cloth of Manchester, Glasgow, etc. The figure of present output of this country—the United Kingdom has gone very low mainly "due to Japanese competition." This is the only stumbling-block in the way of the United Kingdom and it is removed by minimum duty of 3-1|2 annas per lb. on plain grey cloth. The proposal does away with the hard reality of Japanese competition but at the same time "leaves full loophole for all possibility" of competition from Lancashire, Glasgow, etc., in this grey style. There is no provision to meet this stern eventuality in the budget although it is urged that the Government has taken kindly to the Indian mill industry and is, therefore, going to patronize it for three complete years. This rigid circle of three years means that Lancashire can fully utilize it to the fullest advantage "of the loop" to get back its hold over the biggest portion of its former trade, displacing Japanese "as well as" Indian mill output, and secure the same for itself for ever. We may anticipate the verdict of the Tariff Board beforehand if by that time Japanese competition has disappeared with a blow of this tariff or by means of business negotiations between Lancashire and Tokyo (they are already going on in order to arrive at an understanding and divide interests). Indian people will see that in those negotiations the trade in India may be the pawn but Indian interests will not rule or find favour with either party.

In Lancashire a gigantic cotton textile corporation has been formed and it is now on the eve to work out its plans. It is a huge combine with all facilities from banks, with all blessings of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, and full business-like support from various groups of the textile trade—of cotton traders, spinners, doublers, weavers, bleachers, finishers, dyers, folders, packers, ticket printers, case packers, shippers, export and import agents and of all middle parties between all of them including of shipping companies. It is a magnificent co-ordination whose first attempt will necessarily be towards recovery of grey markets of pre-war days. The present Indian budget provides a scope of this venture at the cost of Indian mill industry in its present plight and at the cost of Japan through India, by the proposed regulation of tariff to work out in its favour.

The Lancashire combine has not been yet fortunate to secure co-operation of individual labourers in the form of reduced wages "of labour" and to that extent it tries to secure protection against the whole world—from the Indian soil against all non-United Kingdom. As against Indian mills, out of 15 per cent. import duty it recovers 11 per cent. protection in the form of 18d. ratio. The balance of 4 per cent. is small and it can be swept off at "any time" by further manipulations of exchange and by the economy effected by the process of co-ordination in this combine But in Indian markets it has to face the level of prices the Japanese maintain and Japan is already working on the lines of such combine with far greater co-ordination and cohesion. According to vague estimate, the Lancashire combine can secure about 15 per cent. economy over the present cost "in Great Britain" (Banks do play a prominent part in this affair) while the Japanese score more than they. They effect economy of about 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. because of cheap labour, less expensive habits and better organization in production, in purchases and in sales. The Indian mill industry has not been able to stand the Japanese organization. Far worse will be its plight when it will have to face Lancashire combine working with Government support in India and in the United Kingdom and after it has committed in advance once for all to the principle of Imperial Preference and to later solutions of all troubles in the light of safeguarding Imperial Preference.

If it is the laudable object to help the Indian mill industry and if there is to remain nothing suspicions about it, the provision for increased tariff must include "grey cloth of all description, without any exclusion." It must clearly be laid down that import duty on grey cloth in any form will be 20 per cent. subject to a minimum duty of 3-1|2 annas per lb. "without any exception as to the origin."

England is exporting in very great bulk bleached plain goods and if it be desired to induce Indian mills to develop that style protective duty should include the same provision as above for all "plain" bleached goods also. This provision will substantially help Indian people and the mill industry of India.

Looking once more to the budget as it has emerged in the emptied legislature, one feels that it is a clever performance. That such sort of preference should spring up in right earnest without discussion as to underlying principles of Imperial Preference is one more strong evidence that India must have Independence if she is to express herself freely and to control freely her own destiny and further that it is in the interest of all other countries to see that they should see India really independent.—Yours, etc.,

"AWAKE."

OFFER TO SPIRITUALISTS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Has not Spiritualism received much more attention than it would seem to deserve? Modern spiritualism was born of fraud; it has attained its present position largely due to trickery and imposture; and its devotees, whether distinguished or otherwise, are not honest enough to face with frankness any facts which, if established, would destroy all their lightly woven theories of life after death.

The history of spiritualism is one of the shadiest possible. The Fox Sisters were the originators of "spiritual rappings" and for the matter of that of what is now known as spiritualism. These girls fooled a host of scientists doctors and public men, but they were at length exposed by a doctor, and had to leave their town in haste. Their "spiritual rapping" was nothing more than cracking of their leg joints!! Because no one could explain the so-called miracle, they at once attributed to it supernatural qualities and built a new "religion" and such flimsy grounds.

The barrenness and futility of spiritualism are illustrated in this and various other articles that appeared in the "Weekly Despatch" of London as far back as 1926. "When I Am Dead" was the caption under which these series appeared.

On such a theme spiritualism, if true, might be expected to give us clear and conclusive evidence. But no glimmer if light is drawn from the seances and automatic writings of spiritualist mediums or their prophets.

One has only to glance through the outpourings of Sir Arthur Conon Doyle and Sir Oliver Lodge, two people who the spiritualists love to mention every time there is any talk on the subject, in their respective books on life after death as described by their respective dead. We are told we can still enjoy the delight of a choice Havana or a Chotta, there are fruits flowers and vegetables; another great spiritualist Swenenborg goes further, and says that even conjugal delights will not be missing!!!

One outstanding matter on which spiritualists have shown themselves evasive and disingenuous is the sealed envelope that was left by F. W. H. Myers in care of Sir Oliver Lodge. The sentence contained in this envelope was known to Myers alone and he undertook to try to repeat it if he found himself alive after death. He has been dead nearly 30 years and the sentence still remains 'unread'! Mediums have professed to have read the sentence, but when it was checked it was found to be always wrong. The funny part, however, is that the Myers or his spirit cannot read his own sentence, he is however purported to pour forth year after year endless floods of automatic writing on other subjects!!

Just imagine the head-lines in the "Times" if the sentence had been repeated correctly! And imagine also the chagrin of the learned scientists, world teachers; and others, when the attempts to read the message failed so ignominiously! It is hardly too much to say that when Myers wrote his test question he was providing a final and emphatic "No!" to the old world question—"If a man die, shall he live again?"

Why are Sir Arthur, Sir Oliver, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Rishi, not trying to substantiate their claims?

A number of similar tests have been left over by Dunninger, and others who in spiritualistic parlance have "pased over", but none have been deciphered yet. From the darkness of the grave the writers make, and can make, no sign. And yet of this damning piece of negative evidence against the claims and theories of spiritualism the whole army of spiritualists from Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir Arthur Conon Doyle down to the humblest sadhu, have nothing to say!

Finally I once again remind your readers that "Science and Invention", an American scientific journal of repute, offers a reward of not less than dollars 21,000 to anyone ready to demonstrate any 'spiritual' manifestation whatsoever which cannot be repeated by any other means.

This offer has been open for over six years, and it is a very significant fact that no one has yet claimed it.—Yours, etc.,

"ANTI-HUMBUG."

Bombay, Feb. 25.

BOOKS FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have already availed of the hospitality of your valuable columns to approach the Nationalists of the Punjab in particular and of India in general to please help me with books for political prisoners. Day in and day out I realise the utmost importance of making adequate arrangements for meeting the intellectual need of the prisoners. The response so far is not very encouraging. I am anxious that a good library intended for political prisoners be established and I shall request all such friends who can do something in this connection to please interest themselves in this matter and send me books from their own stock or beg for me such books. I shall particularly appeal to book sellers and publishers to spare as many books as they possibly can for this purpose. I hope that this matter will receive the attention it deserves and very soon a decent library for political prisoners will be an accomplished fact.—Yours etc.

SATYAPAL.

42 Nisbet Road,
Lahore.

POLITICAL OFFENDERS' LEGAL AID SOCIETY.

—:o:—

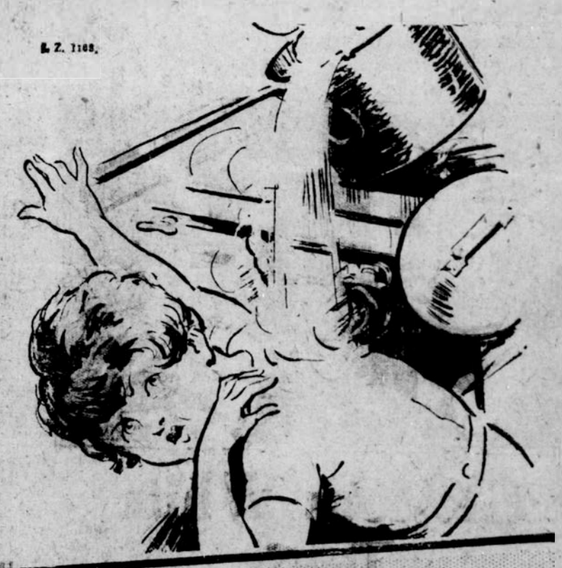
To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am very grateful to the many public spirited members of the Lahore Bar for their generous response to my appeal to them to help the political offenders. Quite a number of eminent lawyers practising in the High Court and District Courts have expressed to me their willingness to conduct the defence of persons charged with political offences. I express my heartfelt gratitude to them on my behalf and that of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee which heartily appreciates their kindness. I now approach the public and the officials of all the Congress Committees in the province to please inform me whenever and wherever such legal aid is required and I shall immediately arrange for the defence to the entire satisfaction of the person concerned. I also undertake to arrange for interviews and to afford such other relief which it is within my power to offer.

I hope that the arrangements that have been made so far will be able to meet with the demands of the present situation and I am also confident that in case of any further need more lawyers will be forthcoming to help the political offenders.—Yours etc.,

SATYAPAL.

42 Nisbet Road,
Lahore.



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LAHORE AND AFTER.

—:o:—

(oCntinued from page 6).

the international groups like the League of Nations Union, the religious groups like the World Alliance for Peace and Goodwill Through the Churches, and a multitude of other organizations are at work zealously and unremittingly propagandizing the cause of Anglo-American unity, with funds running into millions, drawing sustenance from fortunes of Carnegies, Rockefellers, and Cecil Rhodes, and other less known millionaires, too numerous to mention.

REACTION OF LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

The advent of the Labour Party in England and its leadership in the erstwhile Socialist-pacifist Ramsay MacDonald has also reacted on the American attitude towards England. Not only are the most outstanding advocates of peace through disarmament chary of crossing swords with MacDonald's England on much more immediate and vital American issues lest his position at home be imperilled thereby bringing the sabre-rattlers of Churchill-Birkenhead type back into power, they are actually unwilling to side openly with the struggle for Independence of India, because they fear their support of it might be misunderstood by the Labour Premier and Party as partisanship with interests hostile to them. The greatest caution has had to be exercised by some of us in securnig the vocal co-operation of even the Liberal Americans, and then their statements are chockful of friendship and praise for British Government, and only strong when dealing with the now-respectable topic of Peaceful methods.

MISREPRESENTING INDIA.

Greater narm therefore, has been done during the last few weeks by the methodical campaign of the news-cable writers and a host of inspired Pro-British propagandists in America who have managed to convince—by constant uncontradicted repetition—that the present leadership of the Nationalists is Militant, Violent, and Muscovite. All the bomb outrages—whether in the Assembly or on the railroads or elsewhere—have been interpreted as "ordered" by the dominant section of Nationalists. The story has been repeated over and over again that Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru is a Communist, and is the upholder of the militant creed of the youths of India—Independence by any means meaning of course by bomb and sword. The Communist rallies at Bombay, Calcutta and elsewhere, industrial troubles, the Meerut Trial, the attempts on the life of the Viceroy, and the praise of terrorist-patriots at Lahore—reported here with exaggeration—have all been used to convince the American that Indian movement has now only one destination, namely, the re-enactment of another Paris Commune, the Boston Tea Party, the Revolution of 1917.

SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS!

And while our enemies have used their greatest skill and resource in creating this feeling in the American mind, our "militant" patriots have light-heartedly (and not ignorantly) abetted the efforts of our enemies. These gentlemen, have managed, by tactics which it would be interesting to inquire into to secure from the unsuspecting and deplorably uninformed Executive of the Calcutta Congress the magic name, the spell which opens the sesame of American credulity, the handle with which enormous "dividends" can be secured, the name of the American Branch of the Indian National Congress. And with this knife in their reckless (almost as reckless as those of an infant) hands they have been echoing and re-echoing the fiction that India is preparing for a bloody revolution, that Jawaharlal Nehru is not a believer in non-violence, that Mahatma Gandhi will soon sponsor an armed uprising—in fact, every single suggestion which the British-owned and subsidized agencies have been persevering to broadcast so as to prejudice the Indian case in the minds of the Americans, who under the circumstances detailed above, are imperious, unsympathetic, or hostile to any schemes of a terrorist, violent, cataclysmic nature. Mr. Silendranath Ghose, the President of the American Branch of the Indian National Congress, with his secretly-organized and semi-secretly maintained group of half-a dozen or so fellow-Indians of the same stripe and spirit as himself, has made statements in the Press that "within three months there would be war in India," that Mahatma Gandhi's "first act would be to call upon the Indian soldiers to resign, thereby causing bloodshed, that arms would be found to equip a million Nationalists to fight the English." At the Independence Day Dinner arranged by the Ghose group at which 65 persons sat down, Mr. Ghose (whose name I see from a report in the "Bombay Chronicle" was cheered with that of Mahindra Pratap Singh, at the Lahore Congress) announced in so many words that India is preparing for an armed uprising, and "we know that Kharak Singh, the leader of the veteran Sikh soldiers, is collaborating with Mahatma Gandhi, so that when Mahatma after trying the non-violent method for a short while, decides to sponsor armed rebellion, the one million retired soldiers would be at his command." This was proclaimed in introducing as speaker for the occasion, "one of those soldiers—mind you there are one million of them—who will tell you what their part is going to be, Mr. M. M. Khan."

Outstanding friends of India, and prominent American leaders, like Dr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President of the United States in the last election, Oswald Garrison Villard, the famous editor of "The Nation" (New York), Professor John Dewey, and the stalwart John Haynes Holmes told me after hearing the report of the meeting, that Dr. Charles Fleischer, a former editor of the "New York American", and a prominent peace-worker," spoke the mind of all of us, when he told you that he will refuse to associate with the Indian movement because it has now passed into the hands of terrorists like Mr. Ghose, Mr. Bajpai, and their counterparts in India." The old nonegenarian author of "India in Bondage," Dr. J. T. Sunderland, who attended that Dinner, and had personally implored me to attend—which I did—wrote to me two days later, in the course of a two-page letter showing his perplexity which this ever-steadfast friend of India has never experienced before that "I did not like the spirit manifested by Mr. Bajpai, also two or three of the speeches, I did not like" He added later, that "I am glad you and Hossain are so firmly and splendidly with Gandhi. If India will stand unitedly with him and non-violence I feel sure that freedom and self-rule can be obtained without bloodshed.'"

INDIA INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

The length of this dispatch precludes any attempt to outline the activities which I, together with those few Hindustanees, who firmly believe with Mahatma Gandhi that the better solution—nay perhaps the only worthwhile solution—of the problem of Indian Independence can be affected by peaceful means, have been conducting since the National Conggess clarified its goal and method—Independence and non-violence at Lahore. In the next dispatch I shall give an account of the unprecedented success (and equally unprecedented fair newspaper report) which crowned the India Independence Day Dinner on Saturday, January 25, (held at 7 p.m. coincident with 7 a.m. of January 26 in India) under the auspices of the newly-organized and already tremendously popular India Independence League of America, of which Dr. J. T. Sunderland wrote thus: "I congratulate you on the success of the affair. I thought it a great success. The speeches were fine. The spirit was fine. The attendance was over-good." I never heard C. F. Andrews speak with as much feeling and inspiration in the 15 years I have known, as he did in that meeting. Then, too, shall I send you the text of a Manifesto issued to-day to the 'American Fellow-Citizens," by twelve of the most prominent Americans, in which unqualified sympathy is recorded for Indian Independence aspiration, Mahatmaji's method of non-violence is hailed as the hope of mankind, Indians are urged to persist in practising non-violence and the present British Government is requested to justify the trust Liberalism and Peace-lovers have in its professions of desire for peace by doing justice to India and dealing with the Indian situation with goodwill and peace. This manifesto is the result of my own labours and is broadcast all over United States by the India Independence League of America.

Thana Forest Grievances.

—:o:—

A meeting of the ryots and agriculturists of the Murbad taluka of the Thana District was held at Murbad and after being addressed by Messrs. Deodhear, Karbhari, Shroff and Shankar Rao M.L.C. adopted a resolution criticising the policy of Government regarding forest privileges including the right to malki trees and established a branch of the Thana Forest Association at Murbad to carry on the necessary campaign to regain the lost rights, with determined efforts. Messrs. Joshi and Telavne were elected secretary and president of the branch respectively.

PARTY TO MR. HARTSHORNE.

—:o:—

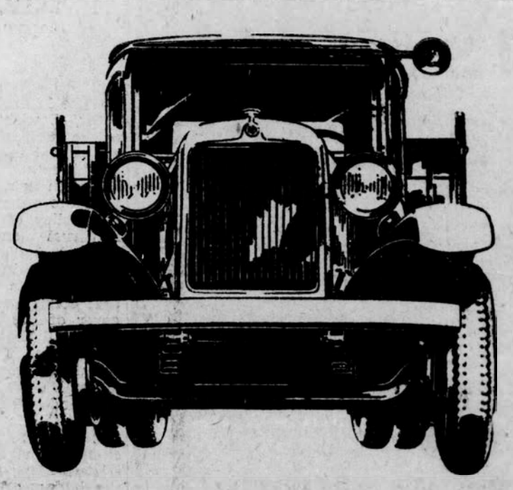
Dohad Residents' Protest.

(From a Correspondent.)

DOHAD, March 1.

Five signatories of Dohad have issued invitation cards on behalf of the residents, professing to be representatives of residents, inviting them to join a garden party to be given on 5th to Mr. Hartshorne of Bardoli fame, the present Collector of the Panch Mahals, who is leaving for England.

They do not represent Dohad nor have they taken the sanction of the residents by holding a public meeting. The public here is going to hold protest meeting on 4th. Great sensation prevails.



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REBEL AGAINST B. P. C. C.

—:o:—

Mr. Sen Gupta's Exhortation.

CALCUTTA, March 1.

Speaking at a meeting at Shraddhanand Park this evening Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta referred to the "apathy" of the Executive of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in propagating the views of the Congress Working Committee, on the question of civil disobedience which had gripped the mind of the nation. On the other hand, the activities of the Bengal P. C. C. were directed to defeat the Congress mandate. He appealed to believers in the National Congress to rebel against the B. P. C. C. with the intention of creating a new one.

Abortive attempts were made at the meeting to create a disturbance.—A. P.

BENGAL MINISTRY.

—:o:—

Attack From Unexpected Quarter.

CALCUTTA, March 1.

The "Advance" of Calcutta understands that the present Bengal Ministry will soon have to face an onslaught from an unexpected quarter.—Free Press.

C. P. COUNCIL.

—:o:—

CRY FOR ECONOMY.

NAGPUR, March 1.

The general discussion of the Budget is now over. Most of the non-official members urged the Government to curtail Government expenditure improve Indian industries, spend more money on education, abolish the C.I.D. department, and avoid new taxation

Sir Arthur Nelson wound up the discussion and said that no other province was more economical than this province. He assured the House of the Government's sympathetic attitude towards the uplift of rural areas. Relating to taxation he stated that for efficient administration funds should be provided.—A.P.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.

"No Demand Of United India"!

VICEROY ON RESOLVE OF PRINCES.

NEW DELHI March 1.

The Chamber of Princes concluded its session to-day. Among the resolutions adopted was one emphatically disapproving of the policy of separation from the Empire. A resolution which caused some debate was the one to the effect that in the opinion of the Chamber matters affecting the personal and dynastic status of Rulers should be the subject of decision by the Viceroy as representative of the Crown in consultation with selected Members of the Order of Princes.

AMENDMENT REJECTED.

An amendment moved by the Ruler of Bhore wished that this practice should be observed only after the Prince concerned consented, but this amendment was lost on the Maharaja of Bikaner explaining that there was no intention of fettering the Viceroy's freedom of action, and that the purpose of the resolution was to lay down that in such cases it was the Viceroy who was to act as Crown's representative and not either the present or the future Government of India.

VICEROY ACCEPTS BIKANER'S VIEW.

The Viceroy said that he would accept the Maharaja of Bikaner's interpretation of the resolution, but not the literal text of the resolution as it might imply setting up a quasi-commission involving that the Viceroy could share his powers in this respect with the Princes, which, he was sure, was not the intention of their Highnesses.

SESSION REVIEWED.

Reviewing the session before its close the Viceroy commented on the excellent attendance of Members and on the Nizam publicly identifying himself with the work of the Chamber and thereby strengthening the hands of those who were carrying on that work. (Applause.) The Viceroy said that if their resolution regarding Independence were to become a concrete political programme in British India in so far as it did not secure sympathy among the Princes, it could not become the programme of United India. (Applause.)—A. P.

PRINCES CHAMBER MEETING.

—:o:—

British Journalists' View.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

On the eve of the meeting of Princes' Chamber the "Daily Telegraph" suggested that the Princes would provide a strong answer to Lahore's challenge. But after the actual proceedings had belied these expectations the "Daily Telegraph" publishes a despatch Mr. Barlett from Delhi which paints a different picture.

He characterises the proceedings as the "tamest affair imaginable" and expresses the opinion that the Viceroy's presence in the chair prevented many Princes from expressing their real views and it is out of respect and loyalty for the Viceroy, that they have aquieced in resolution to please the Government.—Free Press Beam Service.

"No Attack On Constituted Monarchy Tolerated."

MADRID, March 1.

The Government has issued a statement deploring the conduct "so detached in character" as that of Sanchez Guerra whom it severely rebukes. It says that though it does not demand active collaboration of all public men it does not admit that these can be allowed to hinder the work of pacification by instigating noisy demonstrations. It points out that the power making Government accountable for actions of the Crown has now been restored and consequently, there need no be any attack on the institutions which are above discussion. The Government will not allow anyone to attack the principle of constitutional monarchy personified by the King.—Reuter.

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ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Congress Non-Brahmin's Opposition.

A public meeting of pro-Congress non-Brahmins of Bombay was held on Friday night at Byculla, Mr. S. K. Pupala presiding, when the following resolutions were adopted:—

That this public meeting of the non-Brahmins in the city of Bombay boycotts the Round Table Conference, because the sense of the majority of Indians is against it, and we conscientiously think that no useful purpose will be served by our attendance in the same.

That the meeting also condemns the attitude of the so-called non-Brahmins, who want to co-operate with the Government without taking the sense of the majority of non-Brahmins, and for selecting such a place for the meeting to prevent the presence of those who were opposed to their action.

SETH GOVINDAS IN RAIPUR.

—:o:—

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS IN THE DISTRICT.

(From A Correspondent.)

RAIPUR, Feb. 28.

Seth Govindas, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, finished his Raipur District tour to-day. During his stay he visited the following six important centres of the district. Charoda, Rewah, Dhamtari, Baloda Bazar, Bhatapara and Neora. In all these centres public meetings attended by thousands were held in which he and other local leaders explained the Congress programme and exhorted the audience to prepare themselves for the coming struggle.

Seth Govindas left for Bilaspur by motor to-day.

At the time of his departure he gave the following message for the people of Raipur District to Mahant Laxminarayandas, Secretary of the District Congress Committee. I congratulate the people of Raipur and specially Pandit Rawishanker Shukla and his lieutenants for the oganisation of the Congress in their district. It was the duty of every resident of this district to prepare himself for the coming struggle and to make Hindi C. P. Political Conference a great success which after a long period of five years is going to be held in Raipur in the coming Easter holidays.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS FELT.

—:o:—

POONA, March 1

Low pressure area over the Punjab yesterday is weakening. Rainfall associated with it has not been completely reported as with the exception of Srinagar. Telegrams have not been received from Kashmir where widespread and locally heavy rain or snow has fallen. A few falls of rain have occurred in the Punjab Hills. Srinagar and Dalhousie had had one inch of rain each. Dust storm has been reported from several places in Northwest India.

Forecast:—Decrease in Kashmir and the Punjab Hills and possibility of a few falls in Assam.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about one thousand three hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs four hours twenty-nine minutes, Indian Standard time today.—A.P.

INTERCESSORY PRAYERS ON MARCH 16.

—:o:—

KING ORDERS NOT TO READ SERVICES IN ARMY & NAVY.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Rugby.—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have issued a statement asking that Sunday, March 16 be observed in all churches within their provinces as a day of prayer on behalf of those suffering oppression in Russia through loyalty to their religious faith.

At the same time the following letter has been addressed by Creedy, Permanent Under-Secretary for War to the Military Commands at Home and abroad: "I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that His Majesty's Government have decided in view of the political character which the controversy has assumed that it is undesirable that intercessory prayers for Russian subjects should be read at religious services in the army. The message has been sent to ships and establishments of the British Navy saying that the order for services for Russian Christians made by Archbishop of Canterbury does not apply to naval ships and establishments. Similar communication has been sent to the Royal Air Force commands.—B.O.W.

DECLINE IN AMERICAN COTTON PRICES.

—:o:—

"Triumph Of Fact Over Fallacy."

The following has been received in Bombay from a well-known and influential firm in New York:—

In spite of the delay caused by New York, Friday January 31. the attempts of the Farm Board to stimulate better prices, the time honored "January Slump" has occurred. It is hard to explain the reason for the decline in terms of the present, just why it should have occurred at this particular times, but it is easy enough to understand the underlying causes of it. They exist in the factors which we have reiterated for months, the oversupply, the competition of outside growths, the unsatisfactory financial position of the country, and the unfavourable situation of the textile trade. The Farm Board's offer to loan at 16c held the market for a time; their statement a few weeks ago that the trade had three more days to cover before the central marketing agency began to function stimulated some abortive buying that again deferred the inevitable, but finally the logic of the situation has swept aside the artificial stimuli, and cotton is selling at a price nearer to its intrinsic value.

An announcement is due to-day or to-morrow from the Central Marketing Agency. What they will say is problematical, but it logical to assume that its intent will be to cause a resumption of strength. It will be unfortunate if the market is again artificially stimulated. To our mind the recent decline is the most bullish event in its ultimate results, especially if it should be continued for the next month or two, that has taken place in the entire cotton season. The situation calls for acreage reduction, not one or two per cent, but a drastic shorting of the area which would insure a crop 1 1/2 to 2 million bales less than the present one. If this takes place, it will need "no Farm Board" to stimulate prices. If it does not, the U. S. Government will have to go in the cotton business in a volume greater than now contemplated to hold the cotton even at present levels. We make no attempt to forecast the immediate future of the market, but we feel that the decline has been a triumph of fact over fallacy: that it will do more toward affecting a real acreage reduction than all the propaganda in the world, and we therefore, think that the basis for better conditions is being established, unless the Farm Board policy is so paternalistic as to destroy the benefits of the natural action just experienced.

JUTE WORKERS TO STRIKE.

—:o:—

From Wednesday Next.

ATTEMPTS AT SETTLEMENT FAIL

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

Miss Prabhabati Das Gupta, President of Bengal Jute Workers Union is statement to Press says that all persuasive methods having failed and in face of indifference of Jute Mills Association to all attempts at settlement of workers grievances by negotiations, Union has no other course left open than to advise Jute Workers to strike work from March 5th until their demands are met.—A. P.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

Legislative Department: Mr. R. D. Dalal is nominated to the Assembly vice Sir D. F. Mulla, resigning.

Home Department: Mr. Justice Page, Mr. Justice Buckland, Mr. Justice Cuming and Mr. Justice Lort Willams of the Calcutta High Court have been granted leave till August 28th and Mr. Justice Pankridge, Mr. Justice Remfry and Mr. Justice Patterson have been appointed to act during the absence of the first three.

Foreign and Political Department: Mr. M. W. Smith officiates as Assistant Secretary, Foreign and Political Department vice Mr. Bertram Higgs, granted leave for 8 months.

Finance Department: Mr. E. T. Coates, I.C.S., officiates as Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa. Mr. B. N. Mitra has been posted as Chief Auditor, Eastern Bengal Railway. Mr. W. Caskell, I.C.S., Opium Agent and Commissioner of Incometax U. P. is granted leave for twenty-eight months preparatory to retirement.

Department of Education, Lands and Health: Major General G. Tate, I.M.S., Surgeon General, Bengal, is granted leave for six months preparatory to retirement. Lt. Col. G. T. Burke is posted with the Government of United Provinces.

The term of the present members of the Standing Committee on Emigration is extended till July 31st.

Department of Industries and Labour: Mr. R. S. Darcy, Controller of Purchase, Bombay Circle, is granted leave from India for twelve months. Mr. F. C. Kiddle, Deputy Post Master General, Telegraph Traffic, Bombay is permitted to retire from 18th March.—A.P.

BANK OF BARODA.

—:o:—

Progressive Institution.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Baroda Ltd. was held at Baroda on Friday last.

The Chairman, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, said that the net profit of the Bank for the year 1929, including the sum of Rs. 37,962|13|4 brought forward was Rs. 4,32,661|11|5 which the Directors considered was satisfactory especially taking into consideration the continued general depression in trade and the Mill Industry. The Chairman added that the Policy adopted by the Government of India in inviting tenders of Treasury Bills at a very high rate of interest, also the issue of a Sterling loan at Home at over 6 per cent. had considerably depreciated the prices of Government Securities, causing the very large surplus at one time held by the Bank and which was not regarded as actual profit to disappear.

He mentioned that the management of the Bank under the guidance of the General manager Mr. C. E. Randle had continued the coutious policy as before and that the Directors were thankful to him and to their Bombay Manager.

He concluded by saying that His Highness and his Government had continued the same sympathy and support that they have done since the inception of the Bank and thanked His Highness and his Administration. The report was adopted.

Mr. S. V. Mukerjea moved an amendment which was seconded by Mr. Hiralal Chhaganlal that the distribution of the profits be adopted with the modification that the sum of Rs. 28,000|- set aside as Bonus for the Staff be reduced by Rs. 15,000|- and that the Reserve Fund be increased by the amount of such reduction. The amendment was carried.

MESSRS. BRUEL & CO. ON COTTON.

Bombay, March 1.

"The Budget proposals of the Government provide for the protection which the local Mill Industry has so long and strenuously been clamouring for and the first effect was to cause a drop in Cotton prices, presumably on the supposition that Japan will take less of our Cotton and that consumption in this country will not increase sufficiently to counteract this falling off in Exports. What the effect on raw Cotton of this new duty will be in practice, we do not profess to be able to tell, but in theory it should in our opinion be neither bullish or bearish in the long run. At present the market is flooded with supplies of piecegoods and increased buying on the part of the Mills can hardly be looked for until they have been able to move part of their existing stocks."

BOMBAY'S WAR ON PRIESTS.

(Continued From Page 1.)

religion. Then again their reason told them that "Purdah" was a pernicious custom that stifled the physical and intellectual development of women, but there came along the priest who said that the abolition of "purdah" was a violation of religion. The Anti-Priestcraft Association would strive to combat this wrong and dangerous notion that the dictates of any religion were inconsistent with these of Reason and thus remove the main obstacle to social reform in the widest sense.

"PRIESTHOOD OF REASON."

As a Muslim born, he would venture to say that it was possible for Muslims to march with times without being irreligious. Islam recognized no priesthood except the priesthood of reason. The only test of the worth of men and women that it recognized was conduct and the only guide to that conduct it enjoined was reason. Muslims, herefore, ought to welcome this organisation. It must be fresh in their memory that in Afghanistan, an ignorant and fanatic priesthood had by its madness brought about the downfall of a very enlightened ruler and with it civil war and ruin in the country. The tragedy of Afghanistan and the fact that large sections of Muslims, especialy Khojas, Bohras and Memons, suffered under the tyranny of priests should inspire Muslims to strive their utmost to demolish the baneful influence and power of priestcraft which was not sanctioned by their religion.

"INTELLECTUALIZE RELIGION."

To put in a nutshell, the object of the League was to intellectualise religion, to accustom men and women to the idea that they must accord their daily practices with the dictates of reason and to make reason their supreme guide in religion as well as in every other department of life. The League would always exert itself to popularize that mentality which made Pundit Motilal declare in the Assembly that if the Shastra permitted child-marriage the Shastras had no use for him. In its functions the League would be somewhat analagous to the Rationalist Press Association of London. It was said that diversity of religions was India's misfortune. As for himself he regarded it a happy circumstance. It meant that of all countries India alone had been selected for accomplishing the great ideal of life, namely, the establishment of the Brotherhood of man in a society composed of men belonging to all religions of the world. If they could only realize the greatness of their opportunity, surely they would try to rise equal to it and they could only do so if they interpreted religion rationally and thus removed the barriers that divided them.

"THIS ACCURSED PRIESTCRAFT"

Mr. G. K. Nariman seconded the resolution. If there was anything he said, that had kept humanity depressed, oppressed and suppressed it was this accursed priestcraft. He was sure that in a few years, there was bound to be a revolution which would destroy this priestcraft. The priest had always been an ally of monarch, riches and power. He had got to be pulled down from that position

"REMOVE THE STING."

Mons. Megherian moved the following amendment to the resolution:—

"That the words "The Rationalist Association of India' be substituted for the words 'An Anti-Priestcraft Association.' That the word 'Beliefs' be added between the word 'Social' and the word 'Customs'; and the words 'an endeavour to create a scientific and tolerant mentality among the masses of the country' between the words 'Reason' and 'An.'

The mover of the amendment made it clear that it was not without sympathy for the object of the meeting that he was before them. What he objected to was the name of the Association and not its aims and objects. The name as proposed in the resolution had a sting in it which was sought to be removed by his amendment. After all they must be prepared to accept all, even from the priest, which could be proved by means of reason. Rationalism was the only remedy against priestcraft which they had determined to destroy.

Dr. Coelho seconded the amendment in a brief yet vigorous speech.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, the mover of the resolution, accepted the latter part of the amendment, its former part—the change in the name—was not accepted by him and Mr Nariman and was rejected by the House by an overwhelming majority. The amended resolution was carried with acclamation.

Dr. D'Avoine then moved the following resolution:—

"(1) That a Committee be formed with Dr. Deshmukh as Chairman, Dr. Coelho and Mr. J. Cooper as Joint Hony. Secretaries, Mr. D. R. D. Wadia as Hony. Treasurer and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattapadhyaya, Drs. Erulkar and D'Avoine, Messrs. G. K. Nariman, S. A. Brelvi, A. S. Tyebjee as members with powers to co-opt. (2) That the minimum subscription of the Association shall be Rs. 5/-p. a. for ordinary members and Rs. 1/-p. a. for student members. (3) That the Committee be empowered to enrol members of the Association, to collect subscriptions and to call a General Meeting of the Members within a month of this date."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas and supported by Mr. Kumaranand.

On the amendment of Mr. Meherallli, the subscription for students was brought down to four annas a year.

Dr. D'Avoine laid stress on the educative propaganda through the length and breadth of the country.

The response of the audience was so spontaneous that a number of them enrolled themselves as members of the Association at the place of the meeting.

With a hearty vote of thanks to the Chair, moved by Mr. Meherali the meeting terminated.

UPPER INDIA CHAMBER.

—:o:—

President Condemns Yellow Journals.

CAWNPORE, March 1.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Upper India Chamwer of Commerce was held here this afternoon under the presidentship of Mr. A. L. Carnegie.

Mr. Carnegie referred to the views of the Associated Chamber of Commerce expressed before the Simon Commission on the vital question of Law and Order about which they felt that they (views) did not correctly represent the opinion of the commercial community and a referendum on the point entirely justified their misgivings. Referring to the present political conditions in India the speaker said that quite recently a disturbing thing was the readiness of certain newspapers in England more noted for sensational journalism than for expression of sane level headed opinion to give undue prominence to grossly exaggerated and highly coloured accounts of happenings in India.

Their readers were asked to believe that the whole structure of the Government in India was in danger of collapse and that any further extension of popular control might result in repudiation all public debt. What were the effects of this pernicious propaganda on trade and commerce? India had had to pay over 6 per cent. for short term sterling loans and their industries would in all probability be further hampered by additional taxation. Again these rates of interest must compel the Government to restrict the capital expenditure on remunerative works and thus hinder the development of the resources of the country.—Free Press.

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NO "CALLING OFF" OF G. I. P. STRIKE.

(Continued From Page 12.)

has been the case in regard to the G.I.P. Railway strike.—A.P.

"AN UNAUTHORIZED ACTION."

—:o:—

Mr. Purandhare's Statement.

The following statement has been issued by Mr. V. B. Purandare, Hon. Gen. Secretary, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union on behalf of the Strike Committee regarding the "calling off" the strike:—

"My attention has been drawn to the Associated Press services note published in yesterday's evening paper about the strike to be "Called Off."

Mr. S. C. Joshi or the Staff Union was not authorised to give such a message, nor Mr. Giri. Also nothing definite has been stated in their message. But whatever the merits of the news, the fundamental fact remains that the strike is not to be "called off" unless and until the Strike Committee of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union has authorised the same.

"AN AUTHORIZED ACTION."

This is really an unauthorised action on the part of Messrs Joshi and others, who are not connected with the Railwaymen's Union in any way. The spread of such news has really exposed their attitude, which they have adopted and maintained from the beginning.

President Ruiker, who wires from Bhopal has not at all made any mention of the possibility of the termination of the strike. It is a wonder as to why such a statement is being made without any sort of idea as to their position in the Union, whose strike they have attempted to "cal off". It is really a regrettable step taken by them. The workers and the public in general and all concerned are warned against believing in any such report. If the Strike is to be "called off," surely it can only be done by the aggrieved party viz. the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union—We can boldly say so but never through such non-authorised Agents."

3 STATION MASTERS EVICTED.

—:o:—

More Served With Notices.

Three officials of the G. I. P. Railway who were on strike were the victims of the campaign of forcible eviction from Railway quarters. The persons concerned, it is alleged, were served with 24 hours' notice, although the G. I. P. Railway Union has strongly protested against this policy. They are Mr. G. K. Karmarkar, Station-master at Chinchpokli, Mr. P. S. Abhyankar, Station-master, Parel, and Mr. Vanapal of the Currey Road Station.

The Railway authorities proceeded to the quarters at Supari-baug Road and removed all the articles in the rooms with the help of the police on Saturday at about 10-30 a.m. Mr. Tyres, Assistant Traffic Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway, accompanied by Deputy Inspector Savant, Sergeant Gibbs and a batch of policemen, are alleged to have asked the parties to vacate the rooms at once. Messrs. Karmarkar and Abhyankar were not present in the quarters at the time.

The police without waiting for Mr. Karmarkar's return are alleged to have asked his wife to quit the premises at once and removed all the articles in the room. They then left the place locking rooms.

It is understood that the G. I. P. Railway authorities have served notices to the Station-masters of Reay Road, Cotton Green and Gowari to quit the quarters within 48 hours.

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JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of insurance business.

NO "CALLING OFF" OF G. I. P. STRIKE.

Mr. Ginwalla Condemns "Bullying Attitude" Of Officials.

STRIKERS' DETERMINATION.

Test Case For Recovery Of January Wages.

"The strike will not be called off unless and until an honourable settlement is made with the executive of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and all our demands are granted" asserted Mr. F J. Ginwalla in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative on Sunday.

He expressed surprise that Messrs. Chamanlal, Giri and Joshi agreed to call off the strike without even communicating the terms of agreement to the G. I. P Railwaymen's Union or the All-India Railwaymen's Federation These gentlemen. he siad, were only deputed to confer with the Commerce Member and were not authorised to finally accept any terms without previously consulting the Union."

"WE ARE DETERMINED TO HOLD OUT".

"Mr. Ruiker, the President of the Union knows nothing of this supposed agreement reached between the Commerce Member and Messrs. Chamanlal & Co. and the Union is equally in the dark about it. Mr. Chamanlal and his friends have thus gone over our heads and "called off" the strike I must emphatically repeat that we are prepared to carry on the struggle for four or even six months until an honourable settlement is made with our Union and not with a third party" he added.

CONDEMNS FORCIBLE EJECTIONS.

Mr. Ginwalla strongly condemned the policy of forcible ejection "ruthlessly carried on by the G. I. P. authorities". The Union had written to the Agent that the strike did not alter the land-lord tenant relationship and that the authorities were pursuing an illegal and ill-advised course. He also announced his intention to fight out this issue in a court of law

The authorities, he said, were doing all they could, to "terrorise and victimise" the workers. This "bullying attitude" was reflected in the fact that the authorities were withholding the January salary of the strikers. The Union had sent telegrams to the Agent, Railway Board and even to the Viceroy but these remained unreplied.

CAN'T WITHHOLD JANUARY WAGES.

Mr. Ginwalla announced the decision of the Union to file a test case in the Small Causes Court to-day for the recovery of January wages. Mr. Sane, a striker of the Matunga Workshops will figure as the complainant and similar cases were going to be filed if the authorities persisted in withholding the wages.

WHAT MR. CHAMANLAL HAS AGREED TO

Proceeding Mr. Ginwalla expressed the fear that Mr. Chamanlal and his friends had agreed to terms which the Union would unhesitatingly reject. The Union would insist on a minimum wage of Rs. 30 whereas it was whispered that Mr. Chamanlal was satisfied with the promise given by the Commerce Member to provide Rs. 50 lakhs "to improve the prospects of menials" Regarding other vital questions also the Union would be firm. The railway authorities totally denied racial discrimination and were not prepared to abolish medical examination

In these circumstances it was impossible for them to call off the strike.

MR. RUIKER CONTRADICTS DELHI REPORT.

—:o:—

Mr. Chamanlal's Officiousness Condemned.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President, G I. P. Railwaymen's Union has issued the following statement in connection with the news published about the Delhi Consultation in connection with the G. I P. Railway Strike:—

"My attention has been drawn to the news published in the Press as regards the Delhi talks between Messrs. Giri Chamanlal and Joshi on the one hand and Sir George Rainy on the other hand. I, in my official capacity, as VicePresident of the A. I. R. Federation want to contradict the report published by the Associated Press, that any deputation, on behalf of the Federation ever met Sir George Rainy; the Nagpur meeting of the Federation had elected seven persons as representatives of the deputation i. e. myself. Khedgikar, Aney, Kelkar Joshi Giri and Chamanlal; it passes one's comprehension, how three persons i. e. Chamanlal, S C. Joshi and Giri could arrogate to themselves, the whole power and authority of the Deputation; no doubt Sir George Rainy, for reasons best known to himself insisted upon the exclusion of my humble self from the Deputation. but so far as my information goes, neither Mr. Giri, nor Mr. Joshi or Messrs. Kelkar or Aney ever agreed to this insulting and humiliating proposal; as a result of this no representative of the Federation, much less any deputation of the Federation, waited upon Sir George Rainy.

"A BARE FACED LIE."

The Associated Press has also described Mr. Chamanlal as spokesman of the Deputation I know it definitely that was never elected as the spokesman of the Deputation. Mr. Chamanlal has gone out of his way and has stated that the G. I. P. Rly. Union has disobeyed the mandate of the Federation; this is anything but a bare faced lie; I am surprised to see that Mr. Chamanlal, has the audacity to make this statement, inspite of the unstinted support given by the recent meeting of the Federation to the G. I. P. Rly. Strike and the further threat of "direct action" in sympathy with the G. I. P. Railway Strike, in case the demands of the Union are not honourably settled, by the Railway Board.

MR CHAMANLAL'S "OFFICIOUSNESS."

The whole message of Associated Press is misleading and probably owes its origin to interested person, who want to save the tottering prestige of the Railway Board. Everybody in New Delhi knew that Mr. Chamanlal wanted to play the part of an officious middleman, to save the prestige of the Railway Board. I have absolutely no official knowledge about the statement alleged to have been made by Sir George Rainy and my Union is not at all prepared to take any action, on unauthorised reports; so also, neither Mr. Giri nor Mr. Joshi have in the least right to arrive at any settlement behind our back; and the press report that the strike is "called off", because of the events, is absolutely incorrect and false.

So far as Mr. Giri, is concerned, it is incorrect to say that he has been a party to this game of daubling in other Union's affairs; on the line, Mr. Giri has advised all G. I. P. Railway workers, to obey the mandate of the Union. I am sure Mr. S. C. Joshi also will follow the same honourable course. The Press reports of Associated Press, are extremely mischievous and misleading and their origin is clear; it is part and parcel of the propaganda, carried on to break the Strike. I have to appeal to all Railway workers, not to believe these mischievous and false rumours; but to carry on the work of Strike in full force, till such time as a written order signed by me, is issued to each and every centre. No person, however, eminent he may be, has got any the least right "to call off" the strike and if any person dabbles in this fashion, in other Union affairs, the public and the workers, can very well imagine what his motives are. I am sure all the G. I. P. Railway strikers will never be misled by these false reports but continue the strike propaganda still more vigorously.

THE FIRST CONDITION.

If the Railway Board wants to arrive at an honourable compromise, official and authoritative communication with the G. I. P. Railway Union is the first condition precedent, on which proposals will receive proper consideration from the Union.

RESULT OF DELHI PARLEYS

—:o:—

Govt. Not To Meet G. I. P. Demands.

NEW DELHI, March 1.

A communique issued by the Railway Board says, that Mr. Chamanlal, who was the spokesman of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation at the discussion between the representatives of the Federation and the Railway Board yesterday placed a statement before the meeting on behalf of the G.I.P. Railway strikers, urging that in order to ally discontent, no striker should be victimised and strikers should be reinstated in their orginal jobs, without break of service and steps taken to reinstate Messrs. Purandare, Kulkarni and Gajre who are alleged to have been victimised for Union work. He also urged the immediate announcement of the steps to be taken to meet the grievances in respect of leave rules and revision of pay, as well as the grievances of workshop workers, engineering gangmen, etc.

AN ALTERNATIVE.

In the alternative, Mr. Chamanlal asked that on the reappointment of the strikers, there should be a Conciliation Board appointed to deal with all matters in dispute, provided that before the Board was appointed the strikers were given wages for the strike period after the sixth February. The Federation also placed before the Board demands of a general nature affecting all railways. These were the recognition of the Federation as a body to be consulted by the Board in all matters relating to service conditions of employees, that within a fortnight the Federation should know the action taken or proposed to be taken on the grievances placed before the Board by the Deputation in May 1929 and that in the event of the Government and the Federation not coming to an agreement, there should be a Board of Conciliation for the settlement of any matters in dispute.

SIR GEORGE RAINY'S REPLY.

Sir George Rainy, in reply said that the Railway administration would not refuse to take into service any employee merely because he went on strike. Every employee who offered to return to duty before the 15th March would be allowed to do so, provided that the post he held when he proceeded on strike had not been permanently filled and provided that he was not discharged for other reasons than going on strike.

NO STRIKE PAY.

Each such employee would be offered the first refusal of employment in the same or in a position corresponding to that which he had held when he went on strike, against vacancies which occurred in the future on the G. I. P., East Indian and North-Western Railways. The period of absence on strike and the period an employee was kept out of employment for want of vacancy would not be considered an interruption of duty for leave or gratuity, but it would not count as duty for leave or gratuity. No pay would be granted to an employee for the period during which he was absent on strike, or was kept out of employment for want of a vacancy.

CAN'T ENGAGE PURANDARE.

Alluding to the Union officials mentioned, Sir George Rainy said that Mr. Kulkarni must first obtain merical certificate of fitness for work as required, and the Agent would be asked to report in the case of Mr. Gajre, but Mr Purandare could not be entertained as he had been dismissed for absolute defiance of the orders of the Railway Administration.

REVISED LEAVE RULES.

Revised leave rules applicable to all railway establishments of State-managed railways, including the G.I.P. Railway had been published and the Government hoped to announce the revised scales of pay for lower paid establishments of the G.I.P. Railway before the end of March. The scales of pay of workshop employees would be examined as quickly as possible with a view to removing any real grievance. The Government agreed to keep the Federation informed of all orders of a general nature issued by the Government regarding the service conditions of employees, and Railway Board would be instructed to meet twice a year the Deputation of the Federation to discuss important general questions.

RATES OF PAY.

The examination of the question of suitability of rates of pay for lower paid employees was now well advanced, and revised rates of pay for Eastern Bengal and G. I. P. Railways would be sanctioned before the end of March. The Government would supply the Federation by the end of this month (March) with a statement showing the action taken or being taken on each of the separate demands put forward by the Federation in May last. The question of the appointment of a Conciliation Board must be reserved for consideration on the merits of any particular dispute.

After the Government position had thus been explained, there was a further discussion in which the representatives of the Federation expressed themselvse satisfied with the arrangement announced by Sir George Rainy that the number of strikers out of employment on the G.I.P. Railway would be examined every month by the Agent and reviewed at the end of six months by the Railway Board.

PERMANENT CONTACT.

Mr. Chamanlal wanted the Government to recognise the real need for the establishment of permanent machinery for the discussion of matters in dispute between the Government and the representatives of railway employees. Mr. Chamanlal thanked the Railway Member for advancing the position of the Federation by what had been agreed to, and assured him that the Federation wanted to ensure at all times peace and goodwill on railways.

Mr. Chamanlal in a statement to the Associated Press on the completion of the negotiations, alludes to the fact that permanent contact has been establishment between the Central Organisation of Railwaymen and the Railway Board. There will be a conference twice a year which will result in securing great advantage for the organised labour movement. No railway Union should disobey the mandate of the Federation as

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INDIA'S NEW TAX BURDENS.

Finance Member's Apologia.

NO ROOM FOR "CUT" IN CIVIL EXPENDITURE.

The following are further extracts from the speech of Sir George Schuster in presenting the Government of India Budget in the Assembly:—

In presenting my budget proposals this year, I intend to depart to some extent from the procedure which has been followed hitherto and to confine my explanations of the past, current and prospective conditions, as far as possible to a broad descriptive statement, leaving the great mass of detail of figures to be supplied in the Explanatory Memorandum which will be circulated to Hon. Members together with a copy of my speech. Nevertheless, it is necessary to give a good many figures in order to explain the situation and I am afraid that I have so many important matters to propound that it will not be possible for me to be very brief.

Hon. Members will recollect that, in reviewing the position last year I said that the main question for consideration, in deciding our policy, was whether the gap caused by the final remission of the provincial contributions in 1927 had been filled, or whether the time had come to recognise that it had not been filled and that it would be necessary to find some new source of revenue.

I indicated that, had it not been for these fortuitous circumstances, we should have had to anticipate a deficit in 1928-29; and I therefore thought that it was clear that the gap, to which I have referred, had not been filled in that year. Subsequent events have reinforced that conclusion. There was, in fact, a serious deterioration under several headings in the last two months of 1928-29, on top of which came an exceptional item, namely, a heavy drop in the amount which could be credited to revenue from the Gold Standard Reserve, due to the necessity for writing down the securities as a result of the raising of the Bank of England rate to 5-1|2 per cent. in the middle of February last. This last item did not, of course, represent a realised loss and will, in fact, be more than made good by extra receipts in the current year. As a result of these factors, the year 1928-29 actually closed with a deficit of 1,06 lakhs instead of with the surplus of 30 lakhs anticipated in my revised estimates last year. The exceptional items of deterioration to which I have referred, may be regarded as counterbalancing, to some extent, the special favourable items which I mentioned last year, so that, on the whole, the results of 1928-29 now appear more nearly in their true colours.

What this result has meant to us is that, instead of being able to make an addition of 30 lakhs to the balance of 74 lakhs standing to the credit of the Revenue Reserve Fund, the whole of that balance had to be drawn upon and we were left with an uncovered deficit of 32 lakhs.

REVIEW OF YEAR 1929-30.

Turning now to the results for the current year 1929-30 though I can see no cause for anything like permanent pessimism for the future, there are many things which have increased the difficulties of the present. Failure of rains in some places, excessive rains with serious flood damage in others, combined with political uncertainties which have had an unsettling effect on commerce and industry, have been factors special to India, while, at the same time India has suffered from the general disturbance to world conditions caused mainly by the unprecedented Stock Exchange speculations in the United States followed by the sudden and sensational collapse in October. The speculation was accompanied by a huge demand for money to finance Stock Exchange transactions at high rates of interest which attracted a flow of capital from all countries on a scale which has hitherto been unknown. The collapse seems likely to result in a period of business stagnation in America which has already produced a serious fall in the prices of all commodities. While the effect of these events on monetary conditions in India has been apparent throughout the year under review, the effect of the fall in prices on trade and production is only now beginning to be felt I propose to revert later to general economic conditions of India. At the present stageg, it is only necessary to give a brief review of the actual trade conditions in the first nine months of this year.

BALANCE OF TRADE

The visible balance of India's trade including private imports of treasure, for the nine months ended the 31st December 1929 was 41.62 crores against 39.76 crores in 1928 and 33.07 crores in 1927. Exports of Indian merchandise, however, show a deterioration of about 8-1|2 crores as compared with last year which is accounted for by a large drop under jute yarns, and manufactures (3.38 crores), jute raw and waste (2.71 crores) wheat (1.46 crores), barley (1.58 crores) and hides and skins (1.39 crores). Rice exports on the other hand have been considerably more encouraging and show an improvement of 2.51 crores, while exports of cotton are also slightly better than last year (22 crores).

Imports of foreign merchandise also show a considerable drop as compared with last year (4.45 crores) which is shared by cotton yarns and manufactures (2.11 crores), other yarns, manufactures and textile fabrics (2 crores), iron and steel and manufactures thereof (1.39 crores). It is satisfactory to note that imports of rice which amounted to 1.49 crores in the first nine months of last year fell to 7 lakhs during the same months of the current year, although imports of wheat increased from 1.75 crores to 3.64 crores.

The unfavourable factors to which I have referred have, of course, been reflected in our budgetary results, but on the whole, we have been fortunate in the sense that we have had certain special windfalls, as a result of which I can anticipate that the accounts for 1929-30 will close without showing a deficit. In the first place, we have found ourselves, as a result of the facts which I have already explained, without any balance to the credit of the Revenue Reserve Fund and, therefore, unable from this source to make good the deficit of 90 lakhs which as Hon. Members will recollect, I had anticipated for the current year. Apart from this, the results to date indicate on balance, a deterioration as compared with the budget estimate. While Taxes on Income, Salt and net Opium receipts indicate a probable improvement of 1.12 lakhs, there are deteriorations under Customs (55 lakhs), miscellaneous payments (52 lakhs), Railways (13 lakhs), and other heads (8 lakhs). I must here mention that the items affecting Interest—that is to say, taking into account outgoings and receipts together—only show a net deterioration of 3 lakhs; but the deterioration would have been considerably larger if we had not had exceptionally large receipts from interest on the Gold Standard Reserve. The high rates of interest prevailing for money during the first nine months of the year, combined with an appreciation in the value of our investments from the low point to which they had, as I have already explained, been written down on the 31st March 1929, have combined to give us an altogether exceptinal figure under this heading. Our receipts in fact exceeded the budget estimate by 74 lakhs. I shall refer to this matter again.

A WINDFALL.

The result, from all the figures which I have given, is a net deterioration of 66 lakhs as compared with the budget estimate, and this, combined with the original deficit of 90 lakhs, which, as explained, cannot be covered, as expected, by a transfer from the Revenue Reserve Fund, brings us to a total deficit of 1.56 lakhs. As against this, however, we can balance a special windfall, because we are able to bring into account a large sum held by us at credit of the German Liquidation Account under the Treaty of Versailles, which as a result of decisions arrived at at the Hague Conference, will now accrue to the Government of India. By a curious coincidence this amount is 1.56 lakhs and exactly balances the deficit previously disclosed. On this basis, therefore, the year 1929-30 will close with an even balance.

GAP NOT FULLY FILLED.

I do not, however, wish to give a misleading picture and we must fully realise that several exceptional receipts—apart from this special wind-fall—have contributed to the result. I have already alluded to the exceptionally high item in receipts under the heading of interest on the Gold Standard Reserve, and, in addition to this, there are several items which can hardly be regarded as normal. I would refer specially to the sugar import duty on which we anticipate a receipt of 8.35 crores as against the budget estimate of 7 crores and jute export duty, which, at 4.71 crores, is 50 lakhs above what I consider to be a safe and normal figure. Further, the revised estimate for Taxes on Income includes a special wind-fall of 30 lakhs as the net result of certain judgments in the Privy Council. I refer to these matters, because, in my review of the position undertaken for the purpose of considering future policy, it is necessary to eliminate exceptional items of this kind. If, on this basis, we examine the position since the final remission of the provincial contributions, we find that in 1927-28 there was an actual deficit of 2.21 lakhs; in 1928-29 a deficit of 1.06 lakhs; while, for 1929-30, the figures which I have given, sufficiently clearly explain the position. These results indicate that, taking into account the unavoidable increase in expenditure and even making allowances for the present depressed trade conditions, the gap caused by the remission of the provincial contributions has not, on a normal estimate of revenue and expenditure, been fully filled.

JUSTIFICATION FOR NEW TAXATION.

It is of course obvious to me that these proposals will be subjected to the most searching scrutiny, and the question which will be asked on all sides is whether there is any justification for imposing so heavy an additional burden of taxation.

Before this question is put, I would ask Hon'ble Members to pause and consider carefully what item of taxation in my proposals does not offer at least some indirect advantages. I venture to say that, with perhaps the sole exception of the income-tax proposals, such advantages will be found. But that is not by itself a sufficient answer, and it is necessary to examine the position further, and attempt to frame some interpretation of the symptoms of the present financial conditions. For, if the shortfall of revenue is merely the result of a temporary combination of abnormal circumstances, then one must hesitate to impose the full corresponding burden of permanent taxation, and it might be justifiable to adopt temporary expedients. If, on the other

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